THE SURVEY

GRAPHIC NUMBER

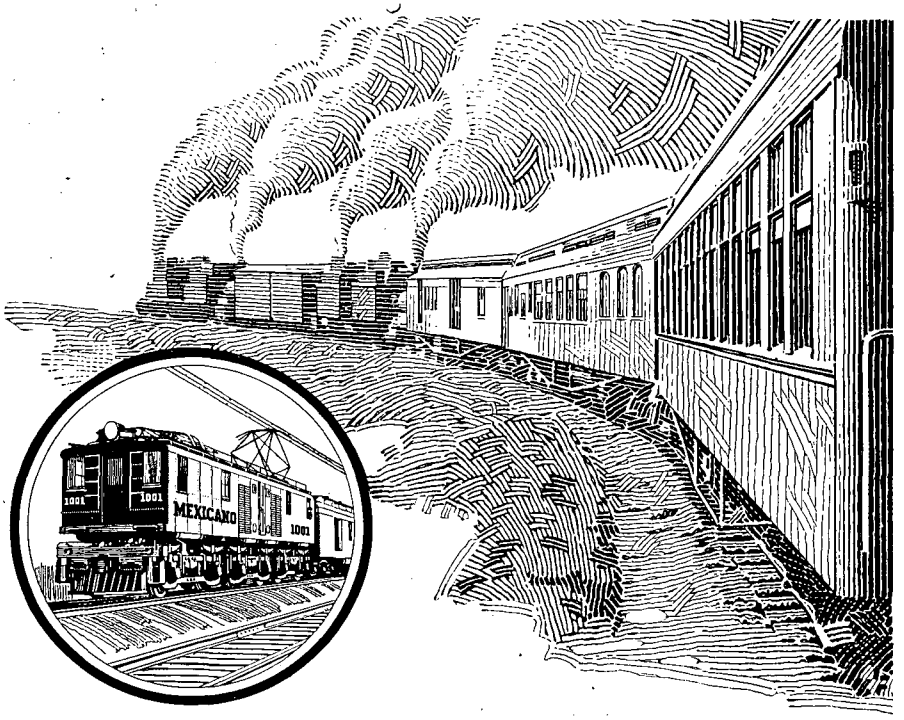
Hendrik Willem Van Loon

30 Cents a Copy

DECEMBER 1, 1924

$5.00 a Year

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



In the circle at the left is one of the electric locomotives that will replace the steam engines.

10 locomotives will take the place of 25

Electric locomotives draw long trains 650 miles over the Rocky Mountains on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul. Eventually most of the railroads in America will be electrified—engineers estimate that this will save more than a hundred million tons of coal a year.

The General Electric Company is electrifying the Mexican Railway between Orizaba and Esperanza. On the first section—with many curves and heavy grades—10 *electric* locomotives will take the place of 25 *steam* locomotives.

Economies resulting from electrification will repay the cost of the improvement within five or six years.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

THE SURVEY, published semi-monthly and copyright 1924 by SURVEY ASSOCIATES, Inc., 112 East 19 Street, New York. Price: this copy (December 1, 1924: Vol. LIII, No. 5) 30 cts.; $5 a year; foreign postage, $1 extra; Canadian 60 cts. Changes of address should be mailed us two weeks in advance. When payment is by check a receipt will be sent only upon request. Entered as second-class matter March 25, 1909, at the post office, New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized June 26, 1918. President, Robert W. deForest. Secretary, Ann Reed Brenner. Treasurer, Arthur Kellogg.

ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE AMERICAN NATION--A History

From Original Sources by Associated Scholars

Complete in Twenty-eight Volumes (Brand New and Boxed)

Edited by ALBERT BUSHNELL HART

Published at $56.00 — Our Special Sale Price, $18.50

A HISTORY summarizing all present knowledge of the American Nation, from original sources by trained historians, in consultation with advisory committees from The Massachusetts Historical Society, The Virginia Historical Society, The Texas Historical Society. The notable array of talent drawn upon is represented by college presidents and professors from eighteen leading colleges and universities. Made in twenty-eight attractive volumes, tastefully and durably bound in cloth, with titles in gold, each volume being illustrated by a frontispiece. The type is clear and readable and the paper of good quality. Size of volumes 5 x 7¾ ins. The set complete published at $56.00. **We still have some sets left which we are offering at the special price of $18.50.** Wt. 40 lbs.

AUTHORS AND TITLES

Vol. I—European Background of American History. By Edward Potts Cheney, A.M., Professor of History, University of Pennsylvania. Adequately explains American Civilization as a transplanted growth and a study of European sources and influences, giving a true understanding of our national origin.

Vol. II—Basis of American History. By Livingston Farrand, A.M., M.D., Professor of Anthropology, Columbia University. An account of prehistoric America of native products and animal life, as well as Indian characteristics, in which new light is thrown on obscure passages of American history.

Vol. III—Spain in America. By Edward Gaylord Bourne, Ph.D., Professor of History, Yale University. A compact, well-rounded account of the discovery and exploration of America with a full consideration of the Spanish colonial system.

Vol. IV—England in America. By Lyon Gardiner Tyler, LL.D., President of William and Mary College. A complete narrative of the earliest periods of our country's history. Much new material which has just come to light is now used for the first time.

Vol. V—Colonial Self-Government. By Charles McLean Andrews, Ph.D., Professor of History, Bryn Mawr College. The development of the new colonial system which followed the original charter colonies is here clearly discussed and many difficult problems are satisfactorily solved.

Vol. VI—Provincial America. By Evarts Boutell Green, Ph.D., Professor of History, University of Illinois. The roots of many later institutions and experiences found in this "forgotten half-century" which have been inadequately treated by previous historians, are here clearly set forth.

Vol. VII—France in America. By Reuben Gold Thwaites, LL.D., Secretary of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. A clear and continuous history of French colonization in America from the beginning of Gallic settlement to the expulsion of the French from North America in 1763. Acadia, the St. Lawrence, and the Mississippi settlements are separately discussed.

Vol. VIII—Preliminaries of the Revolution. By George Elliott Howard, Ph.D., Professor of Institutional History, University of Nebraska. This volume affords a newer and broader view of conditions and political standards on both sides before the Revolution and the ignorance, rather than conscious desire for oppression which influenced the English.

Vol. IX—The American Revolution. By Claude Halstead Van Tyne, Ph.D., Professor of History, University of Michigan. A full account of the Revolution, in which the parallel claims of the civil and military struggles are fully recognized, together with the handicaps on both sides, and the influence of the Tories.

Vol. X—The Confederation and the Constitution. By Andrew Cunningham McLaughlin, A.M., Director of the Bureau of Historical Research, Carnegie Institution. In this history of our "Critical Period" is fully but succinctly presented the relation of earlier experiences and forms of government to the final work of the Constitutional Convention.

Vol. XI—The Federalist System. By John Spencer Bassett, Ph.D., Professor of American History, Smith College. This is a vivid interpretation of the great problems that the new national government had to face under the guidance of Washington, Hamilton and Jefferson.

Vol. XII—The Jeffersonian System. By Edward Channing, Ph.D., Professor of History, Harvard University. A compact but really illuminating history of imperial democracy under Thomas Jefferson.

Vol. XIII—The Rise of American Nationality. By Kendric Charles Babcock, Ph.D., President of the University of Arizona. The author shows us clearly and concisely the causes and development of the new national consciousness which grew out of the mistakes of the War of 1812.

Vol. XIV—Rise of the New West. By Frederick Jackson Turner, Ph.D. Professor of American History, University of Wisconsin. The author adequately shows how the nation found itself involved in questions relating to the West, and how the Union was enriched by the appearance of a new section.

Vol. XV—Jacksonian Democracy. By William MacDonald, LL.D., Professor of History, Brown University. The Jacksonian period is treated in historical perspective without misleading emphasis upon the personality of Jackson.

Vol. XVI—Slavery and Abolition. By Albert Bushnell Hart, Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of History, Harvard University. The conditions of slavery, the ideas of its advocates and opponents, and the events marking the agitation are digested and traced side by side in a history meant to be impartial.

Vol. XVII—Westward Extension. By George Pierce Garrison, Ph.D., Professor of History, University of Texas. That momentous expansion movement which carried the boundaries of the United States from the Western edge of the Louisiana Purchase to the Pacific Ocean is critically described in the light of recent scholarship and the latest study of the archives of Texas and Mexico.

Vol. XVIII—Parties and Slavery. By Theodore Clarke Smith, Ph.D., Professor of American History, Williams College. The history of a transition period and new alignments of voters. This volume gives a discriminating and compact account of the struggle of the conservative elements of the North and South to prevent an open clash over the question of slavery in the new territory.

Vol. XIX—Causes of the Civil War. By French Ensor Chadwick, Rear-Admiral, U. S. N., recent President of the Naval War College. The author gives an impartial explanation of these intrinsic differences between North and South which made for divergence of political fortunes.

Vol. XX—The Appeal to Arms. By James Kendall Hosmer, Ph.D. LL.D., recent Librarian of the Minneapolis Public Library. A brief, compact and impartial political and military story of the Civil War.

Vol. XXI—Outcome of the Civil War. By James KendallKendall Hosmer, Ph.D., LL.D. The story is told, not as a victory of the United States over a national enemy, but as a part of the history of the whole people, both North and South.

Vol. XXII—Reconstruction, Political and Economic. By Wm. Archibald Dunning, Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of History and Political Philosophy, Columbia University. An illuminating, justly proportioned history of the facts and forces which manifested chiefly in the politics of the North and West, transformed the naton from what it was in 1865 to what it was in 1877.

Vol. XXIII—National Development. By Edwin Erle Sparks, A.M., Professor of American History, University of Chicago. The author begins with a turning-point in our history, the break in 1877 between the old issues left by war and the vital questions of the adaptation of American government to the social and industrial needs of the country

Vol. XXIV—National Problems. By Davis R. Dewey, Ph. D., Professor of Economics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In the light of the author's clear analysis the true significance of this period of confused and struggling interests is made clear.

Vol. XXV—America As a World Power. By John Holladay Latane, Ph.D., Professor of History, Washington and Lee University. A discriminating narrative which rounds out the political and diplomatic history of the last half century.

Vol. XXVI—National Ideals Historically Traced. By Albert Bushnell Hart, Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of History, Harvard University. A masterly presentation of the America of today measured by its own development as recorded in The American Nation.

Vol. XXVII—National Progress. By Frederic Austin Ogg, Ph.D., Professor of Political Science, University of Wisconsin. The narrative is careful and full, the arrangement such as to aid the reader. The book furnishes to the reader accurate and well-selected knowledge, and at the same time brings the complicated issues of the period into a judicious whole.

Vol. XXVIII—Analytic Index. Compiled by David Maydole Matteson, A.M. Covering every important event, noted person, and historical fact mentioned in the preceding twenty-seven volumes and fully supplementing the separate indexes.

NOTE: We have sold over 600 sets and there seems to be no letting down in the demand for this remarkable work.—H. L. B.

We can supply any books in print at the lowest market prices and have a department for searching out of print books. Write for our 36 page Holiday Bargain Catalog No. 173.

THE UNION LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

(Established 1884)

Dep't G. 118-120 East 25th Street, New York City

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A NEW PRIZE FOR A DISTINGUISHED ECONOMIC STUDY

In the belief that the

Theory of Wages

is of exceptional importance, and that constructive study of it should be stimulated, a Committee composed of

PROFESSOR J. LAURENCE LAUGHLIN, *Chairman*
PROFESSOR JOHN BATES CLARK — PROFESSOR EDWIN F. GAY
HON. THEODORE E. BURTON — PROFESSOR WESLEY C. MITCHELL

has been authorized by Messrs. Hart Schaffner & Marx to offer in 1926 a cash prize of

Five thousand dollars

for the best original treatise on this subject

THE Committee places no restrictions upon the scope, method or character of the studies submitted beyond the requirement that they make genuine contributions toward our understanding of the problem. Emphasis may be laid upon analysis of the economic principles underlying the determination of wages, upon the conditions which set maximum and minimum limits to the prices paid for important types of labor, upon quantitative studies of the factors involved, or upon any other aspect of the problems which a writer can show to be significant and upon which he can throw new light.

The prize will not be awarded except for a work of high merit. Contestants are not limited to any country; but the manuscripts must be in English. This offer is entirely separate from the annual competition in Classes A and B of the Hart Schaffner & Marx prizes elsewhere announced.

The ownership of the copyright will vest in the donors, who will arrange for the publication of the book.

Competitors should inscribe their manuscripts with assumed names and in sealed envelopes give their real names and addresses, together with degrees, distinctions, or positions held.

Inquiries concerning the competition may be addressed to the undersigned. Manuscripts should be sent on or before October 1st, 1926, to

J. LAURENCE LAUGHLIN
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U.S.A.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Give them Health

WE are told that three wise men followed the Star and journeyed to Bethlehem that first Christmas night, carrying gorgeous gifts—Gold, Frankincense and Myrrh.

And so the beautiful custom of Christmas gift-giving began. But, as time went on, many people made drudgery of this lovely practice. Making up Christmas lists became almost as perfunctory as making laundry lists. Tom, Dick and Harry received the usual neckties, handkerchiefs and socks. Betty was put on Mary's list, and Mary on Betty's, because both hesitated to break a social custom.

Would it not be a sensible thing this Christmas to give more as our hearts may prompt?

* * * *

Twenty-one years ago, on Christmas Eve, a young man stood at his work in a post-office in far-away Denmark. Thousands of Christmas letters were pouring through his hands. And as he worked he thought how wonderful it would be if all the happy people who were sending glad Yuletide messages would add a special Christmas stamp to their letters and cards. That extra money would build a hospital in his town for the children sick with tuberculosis! The young man took his big idea to the King and Queen of Denmark. His plan was enthusiastically greeted. The first Christmas Seals appeared in Denmark in 1904—and the little children got their hospital.

From this simple beginning grew the widespread custom of selling Christmas Seals to fight the Great White Plague.

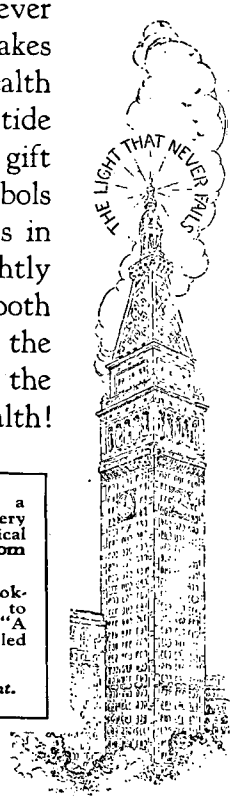
Tuberculosis can be cured—can be prevented, and eventually wiped from the face of the earth. But the great battle against it cannot be left solely to those who support our welfare institutions.

Vast amounts of money are needed to bring back to health those who have been stricken with this most cruel of all diseases. Money for open-air camps out in the woods or on sunny mountain slopes—money for long, restful vacations free from worry—money for proper food and care. Still *more* money is needed for the great work of prevention. And this money will be raised through the sale of the little Christmas Seals.

* * * *

Plaintive voices are calling to you for help. Will you help them? Let's *all* get together to help rid the world of this dread disease that shows no mercy for rich or poor.

Buy Christmas Seals as you never bought before. Buy till it makes you happy. Place a voluntary "health tax" on all your cheerful Yuletide letters, and thus brighten your gift packages with these gay little symbols of hope. The Christmas candles in your heart will burn more brightly because you have helped to smooth away some of the troubles of the world. This Christmas give the greatest gift of all—the gift of health!



In spite of the splendid work already accomplished in the way of prevention and cure, there are still in the United States a million sufferers from Tuberculosis. A majority of these lives can be saved if right steps are taken immediately.

In twenty years, the tuberculosis death rate in the United States has been cut one-half. In some places, the improvement has been even greater. For example, for seven years, the Metropolitan has assisted in a demonstration of health work in an industrial city, and there the deaths from tuberculosis showed a decline of 69 per cent. The Metropolitan has also been able to obtain most excellent results in its Mount Mc Gregor sanatorium for employees. About 70 per cent of the 1,354 sufferers from tuberculosis discharged from the institution during the last nine years are still at work.

Tuberculosis can be detected in its early stages and can be checked. If men, women and children were given a thorough physical examination every year and took steps to correct physical impairments, 4 out of 5 deaths from Tuberculosis would be prevented.

The Metropolitan has prepared a booklet telling how to prevent and how to cure Tuberculosis. A free copy of "A War on Consumption" will be mailed to all who ask for it.

HALEY FISKE, *President.*

Published by

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW YORK

Biggest in the World, More Assets, More Policyholders, More Insurance in force, More new Insurance each year

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Social Studies

Conducted by
JOSEPH K. HART

Around the World—and Back

A RESTLESS, struggling world greets us. Travelers have returned from many quarters with stories of the inability of the human race to settle down to placid sleep. Russia is still struggling with the many problems left by centuries of exploitation. India, praising quietness and peace beyond all other people, knows little of either. Mexico approaches a new administration with more assurance than any other of the lately troubled nations. In America, we find whole populations "on the go," in their "touring cars": always ahead the grass is a little greener; industrialists who are trying to bring "religion" and the spirit of life into the relationships of the workshop; and trade unionists who have got themselves lost in the intricacies of modern industrial organization and competition.

Correspondents writing from lands of the East, where, according to legend, men are not interested in *becoming,* but are satisfied with merely *being,* report that they have little chance of *being,* under present conditions, since the old foundations of *being* are disintegrating beneath them. Like the character in Alice in Wonderland, they have to "run as fast as they can to stay where they are."

Westeners are often ridiculed for acting as if they enjoyed being alive and held up to scorn for their "insane absorption in *becoming.*" None the less, around the world today, and back again, the nations and peoples that have hope for the future are those that have an eye to the future, too. Doubtless, all nations, groups and individuals do need times of silence and repose. But just now seems to be a time when all the gains of the past are in the balance; when, if ever, action is called for—not unintelligent, thoughtless, impulsive action, to be sure, but action; not action that despises thinking; but action that can get ahead somewhat and do some of its thinking in its tents. It is, after all, a poor sort of thinking that can get itself done nowhere but in a school room or a desert cave. And it is a poor sort of *being* that forgets that it owes its present position to yesterday's *becoming!*

SURVEY ASSOCIATES, INC.

PUBLISHERS

THE SURVEY—Twice-a-month—$5.00 a year
SURVEY GRAPHIC—Monthly—$3.00 a year

ROBERT W. DEFOREST, *President*
JULIAN W. MACK, V. EVERIT MACY, *Vice-Presidents*
ANN REED BRENNER, *Secretary*
ARTHUR KELLOGG, *Treasurer*

PAUL U. KELLOGG, *Editor*
Associate Editors
JOSEPH K. HART — HAVEN EMERSON, M.D.
ROBERT W. BRUÈRE — MARY ROSS
MARTHA BENSLEY BRUÈRE — SARA MERRILL
FRED EASTMAN — LEON WHIPPLE
GEDDES SMITH, *Managing Editor*
Contributing Editors
EDWARD T. DEVINE — GRAHAM TAYLOR
JANE ADDAMS — FLORENCE KELLEY

ARTHUR KELLOGG, *Manager*
JOHN D. KENDERDINE, *Extension Manager*
MARY R. ANDERSON, *Advertising*

112 East 19 Street, New York

Analytic Index to This Number

1. Child Welfare:
   Children in Russia, p. 270ff
2. Family Welfare:
   Ford-hobo families, p. 265ff
3. Law and Lawbreakers:
   Civil disobedience in India, p. 260f
4. Conquest of Disease:
   Organizing against disease, p. 272ff
   A new medical center, p. 294
5. Promotion of Health:
   Health in Russia, p. 270ff
   International health conference, p. 295
   Health in public auto camps, p. 266
6. Mental Hygiene:
   Beggars of life, p. 289
7. Organizing Social Forces:
   The future of the Ford-hobo, p. 265ff
   National Social Work Council, p. 294
   Mrs. Kelley's twenty-five years, p. 291
9. City Communities:
   Religion in the foundry, p. 255ff
10. Country Communities:
    Russian rural problems, p. 274f
    Power in the country, p. 275f
    Land problems in Mexico, p. 286
11. Immigration and Race Relations:
    Racial problems in India, p. 260ff
    Race relations in Mexico, p. 285f
13. Education outside the School:
    Learning from the Christmas rush, p. 276
    Auto-tramp children, p. 266
    Education in the museum, p. 267ff
    Education for fear, p. 276
14. Industrial Conditions:
    Industry in India, p. 259ff
    Dangers in chemical industry, p. 292
    Standards vs. operation, p. 281f
15. Industrial Relations:
    A trade union dead-lock, p. 281ff
    The work of F. W. Taylor, p. 300
16. Social Invention in Industry:
    Can trade unions learn anything? p. 283f
    Steinmetz as a social engineer, p. 289
17. Peace and International Relations:
    A new government in Mexico, p. 285f
    Gandhi and the Indian crisis, p. 259ff
    The life work of Willard Straight, p. 287f
18. Motives and Ideals:
    Mechanisms and life, p. 288
    Motives of women, p. 275ff
    Religion in industry, p. 255ff
    Religion in politics, p. 259ff
    Religion in art, p. 254 and 277ff

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE SURVEY

Graphic Number

Vol. LIII, No. 5 December 1, 1924

CONTENTS

FRONTISPIECE . . . . . *Ivan Mestrovic*
THE KINGDOM OF GOD IN A FOUNDRY . . . . . *Marion M. Jackson* 255
AGAIN ONE MAN AND AN EMPIRE . . . . . *Savel Zimand* 259
GASOLINE GYPSIES . . . . *Ross W. Sanderson* 265
A SHRINE OF AMERICAN FIREPLACES . . . 267
PUBLIC HEALTH IN SOVIET RUSSIA . . . . . *Lillian D. Wald* 270
WHAT HAS SHE DONE WITH IT? "Preferred Ways of Living" . . *Martha Bensley Bruère* 275
A BALKAN SCULPTOR—IVAN MESTROVIC . 277
WHEN UNION LOCKS HORN WITH UNION . . . . . *Robert W. Bruère* 281
WHAT CALLES FACES . . . . *Carleton Beals* 285
LETTERS AND LIFE . . . . . *Leon Whipple* 287
EDITORIALS 291

The Gist of It

PERHAPS it is sentimental—the effort to link up the Christmas story (to which Mestrovic gives fresh and vigorous expression in the wood-carved panel which we reproduce as the frontispiece of this issue) with the making of cast-iron pipe. But John J. Eagan made that effort, and in recognition of his picturesque and sincere approach to the problems of large-scale industry we give first place in this Christmas issue to Mr. Jackson's story of it (p. 255). Mr. Jackson, an Atlanta lawyer with wide civic sympathies, was one of the contributors to the Giant Power number who stressed the possible service of electric power to the farmer and wage-worker.

SINCE S. K. Ratcliffe reviewed the Indian situation in The Survey for August 1, 1924, it has changed once more. What direction the nationalist movement is now to take will be determined at the All-Indian Congress this month; in that conference Gandhi, active once more, will be a powerful factor. Savel Zimand —impresario for the Irish and the Russians in two special numbers of Survey Graphic—with his uncanny knack of being on the spot when destiny stalks across the stage, was at Poona when Gandhi was released from prison, and subsequently made a wide study of the social forces which underly the whole nationalist movement. He gives us the heart of his impressions on p. 259.

BACK and forth they drift over the prairies and the desert, crossing the mountains, trailing up and down the coast, some in search of health, some in search of work, some in search of movement and nothing more. They beg enough to buy gas, and on they go—the new gasoline gypsies. Mr. Sanderson, executive secretary of the Wichita Council of Churches, has watched them pass, and sketches them on p. 265. In a forthcoming Midmonthly social workers at way-stations on the long trail will tell what they are trying to do to solve this new and puzzling problem in family welfare.

IN KEEPING with the Christmas mood, but in whimsical contrast with the spirit of an age when thousands of families make their home on four wheels, is the group of old American fireplaces, borrowed from the new American wing of the Metropolitan Museum in New York, and eloquent of a day when a home took gracious and enduring form in sturdy craftsmanship (p. 267).

WHAT MISS WALD found in her recent trip to Russia—particularly in the field of public health —she tells for the first time on p. 270. Miss Wald went at the invitation of the Narkomzdrav (the Russian department of health), and before she left the United States a cordial cable from Dr. Ignati Kalina, in charge of the Narkomzdrav's Foreign Information Bureau, to Dr. Michael Michailovsky, of the Russian Public Health Service in New York, pledged the hospitality of his department and the opportunity to inspect government institutions and to meet the people responsible for the development of the plans of the Narkomzdrav. The far-flung system of official promotion of health which the Commission on Russian Relief of the National Information Bureau saw in outline two years ago, has evidently weathered the famine year and the violent dislocation of government finance which followed the new economic policy.

OF what the Balkan peoples may contribute to a new world, there can be no more heartening evidence than such work in marble and wood as that of the Jugo-slav sculptor, Mestrovic, p. 277.

ROBERT BRUÈRE recounts the clash between the locomotive engineers and the miners—an episode which is big with significance for the future of the labor movement in the United States, (p. 281). As we go to press it is announced that the A. F. of L., in session at El Paso, has unanimously called upon the locomotive engineers, through Warren S. Stone, president of their brotherhood, to come to terms with the miners' union or take the consequences.

WHILE MacDonald fell and La Follette trailed, Calles, a labor president, waited his inauguration as head of the Mexican government. What he faces as he takes office this first day of December. Mr. Beals points out (p. 285) with the authority of many years' residence in Mexico. Survey readers remember his study of The Obregón Régime in our Mexican number (May 1, 1924) and his illuminating book, Mexico—an Interpretation.

PEOPLE crowd the closing pages of this issue: Calles; Florence Kelley, whose valiant quarter-century of service has just been celebrated p. 291; people newly committed to print in books of biography, grouped by Mr. Whipple in the second of his monthly department on Letters and Life p. 287.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Courtesy of Brooklyn Museum

ANGELS OF JOY

The Nativity, carved in wood for an altar piece, by the Jugo-Slav sculptor, Ivan Mestrovic (*see page 277*)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE SURVEY
GRAPHIC NUMBER

DECEMBER 1, 1924

Volume LIII
No. 5

The Kingdom of God in a Foundry

By MARION M. JACKSON

This is the story of John J. Eagan, who tried to make and sell cast-iron pipe in the light of the teachings of Jesus. He began his career with a strong religious bent given him by his mother. At thirty he inherited a moderate fortune; by the time of his death in March, 1924, at the age of 54, he had more than trebled it. His property, like his business skill, he regarded as a trust: at his death he willed the common stock of the corporation he controlled in trust for his workers and the pipe purchasing public.

"YOUR concern is now an autocracy—a benevolent one perhaps, but none the less an autocracy operating for selfish gains. Your welfare work, which is declining, is a palliative.

"You are now working men for less than a living wage; a good part of your fortune has been made as a result of this. You are in control of this property, and responsible for the one thousand men and families, or three thousand people."

So, in 1921, John J. Eagan of Atlanta described the American Cast Iron Pipe Company, in which he was the largest stockholder—a corporation which he had seen grow from almost nothing to the successful pipe making plant in Birmingham, known as Acipco, with a selling force covering almost all America.

When in 1903, as a young man who had recently inherited wealth, he had invested in the stock of the company, some of his friends said, "He's bought a gold brick." Instead, due to his wise judgment and skill in selecting men, the venture had proved most successful. So much so, that in 1911 Eagan, always intensely religious, had remarked to a friend:

"Never again do I expect to entangle myself in active business. My income is more than I need. The plant in Birmingham is doing wonderfully. It is in the hands of a man in whom I have absolute confidence. From now on, I am going to devote all my time and income to the advancement of the Kingdom of God."

At the time, "the advancement of the Kingdom of God" had for Eagan little bearing upon the business of the American Cast Iron Pipe Company. But with his decision, he had begun a study of social, civic and industrial questions in the light of the standard of right and wrong set up by Jesus Christ. This study was to change his whole outlook on life, particularly in the realm of economics.

The change came gradually. Its growth was hastened by the horrors of the war with Germany, after which Mr. Eagan began to make more frequent trips to Birmingham, and to stay longer at the plant. It culminated in 1921, when, for his own eyes alone, he analyzed the situation in writing, eliminating any chance of missing or mistaking the facts, by putting them down on paper before him, facing them, and then recording his convictions and outlining his plan of action.

His conclusions were inevitable. Eagan could not deceive himself.

IN the great shops at Acipco, he had seen huge ladles filled at the blazing mouths of the cupolas in which the pig iron was melted. He had seen the travelling cranes, man-driven and guided, grip these ladles with hooks of steel, and go flying with their monster burdens over and through the midst of sweating men, working in flickering shadows where a mishap meant indescribable agony, if not certain and frightful death.

Men wearing goggle-eyed masks to protect their faces and eyes from the fierce heat and flying particles had leaped to skim the scum of impurities from the surface of the seething contents, while he stood by watching.

And then, before him, the giant ladles, slowly and carefully tilted, filling the dust-laden mirk with a myriad of star-like sparks, had poured the glowing metal into the lips of the pipe moulding flasks that ringed the pits. About them men swarmed, unmindful of danger, yet alert to jump for life if a slip should transform the pit into a pool of hellish torture.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

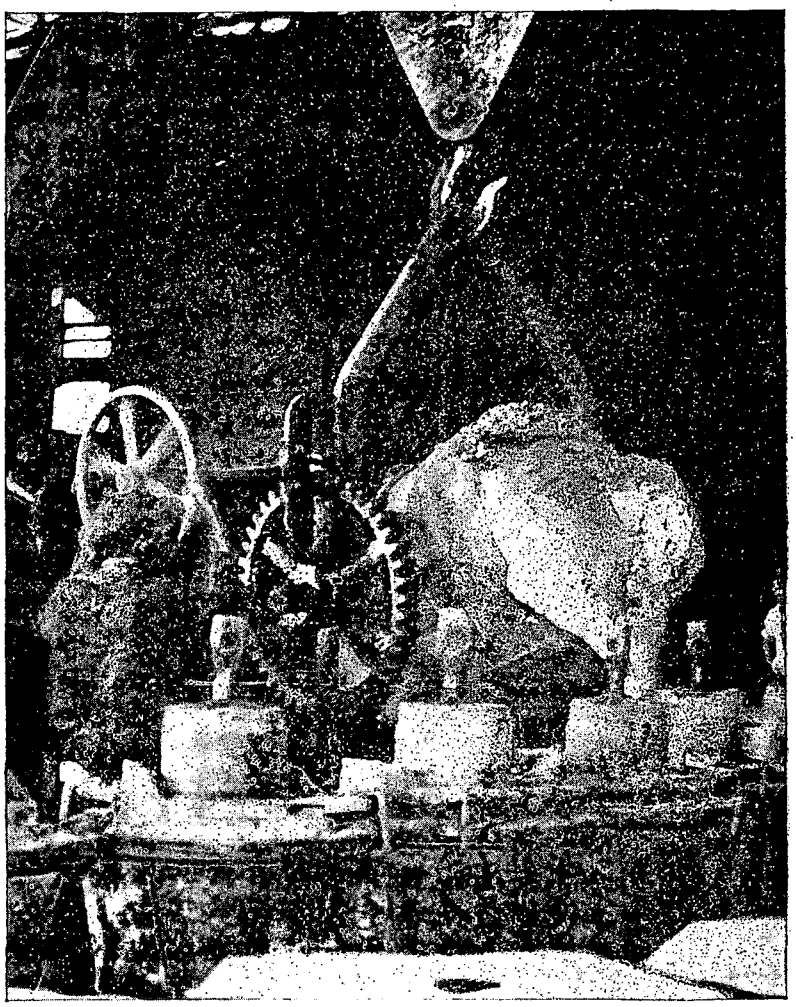
Just beyond and below, he had seen men going to and fro in an alley way between blazing furnaces—hours spent in a fiery atmosphere which Eagan himself could not have endured for minutes.

And he knew the barren homes from which these workers came—the changing shifts in the dusk, or before the dawn, passing one another on the way to work—which went on continuously from Monday morning till Saturday night.

THEIRS was a necessary labor. Equipped with materials and tools by the capital of Eagan and others, and guided by the knowledge of chemists and engineers and the brains of the executive force, these men were making life possible for millions of people, who depend for water, heat, light and oil upon the network of pipe, made in Acipco, and hidden beneath the homes, factories, stores and streets of hundreds of hamlets, towns and cities, scattered throughout the United States.

Chemists, engineers, and executive force were being well paid. The investors of capital had received in dividends the sum total of their investments again and again. As the company's surplus had grown, their shares had risen and were steadily rising in value. These stockholders could count upon even greater returns upon their capital.

Having invested more than the rest, Eagan had profited, and would profit most of all. His future, together with that of his family, was assured.



The giant ladles, slowly and carefully tilted, poured the glowing metal into the lips of pipe-molding flasks

But what of these sweating, toiling men?

To-morrow their jobs might be gone. Or worse, their lives might be blotted out in a weltering deluge of clinging fire, if anything should go amiss, while Eagan and the other stockholders were seated at polished desks, or asleep in their comfortable homes.

What then would the laborer and the laborer's family have to show for their toil and danger?

Writing to his wife, Eagan said:

"One man, who has been with the company twelve years, is earning only two dollars and a half per day. He has three children, lives in two rooms. His wife and he sleep in one room, his three children, a girl of sixteen, a boy of fourteen, a small boy five, sleep in the same bed in this kitchen and dining room, the other room.

"One of our men, white, has been in bad health, and has had to give up his little cottage, for which he paid seventeen dollars per month rent, to move upstairs over a store at twelve dollars and a half per month. They had to take their little girl out of school because they could not clothe her sufficiently. . . ."

To Eagan, Christ was a living spirit, speaking to us today through conscience, reason and experience. In His presence what must Eagan say—not of others—but of himself, who was profiting so largely by the labor of these people?

The answer could be neither softened nor altered for him by pointing to Acipco's Y. W. C. A. Building, the company's medical and dental clinic, the death, accident and sick benefit provisions, the pension system, and the store operating on a cooperative basis to reduce the cost of living.

All good—yet these, as he had said, were only a "palliative." True, they had made Acipco's labor the most stable and contented in the district, more than repaying their total cost to the company. But they could not satisfy this man who was facing the facts and applying to them Christ's law of love for others and sacrifice of self.

Nor could Eagan dodge the issue by saying that the president of the company was another than himself, and that, after all, the responsibility was the president's and the corporation's, and not his as an individual. John J. Eagan could control the corporation and elect the president.

Furthermore, there was the question of the company's duty to the public. Should wages be adjusted by increasing the price of the company's output, thus passing the burden to those who must have the pipe to live? Or should a cut be made in dividends, and the saving used not only in increasing wages, but also in decreasing the selling price of pipe, in this way checking and lessening (if only by an infinitesimal amount) the mounting cost of living for multitudes?

Must not someone take such a step as a beginning, if mankind were ever to be saved from the steadily increasing burden? Or should the old course continue?

Above all, should the men working in Acipco's plant have a voice in deciding these questions so vital to their very lives? Or should one man, the president of the company, decide?

Eagan, so questioning himself, wrote the answer:

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"One-man control will destroy this country. At the risk of loss you cannot stand for this."

And the battle with himself had ended, when at the close of this remarkable "human document," he registered his final conclusion:

"You are . . . afraid to assume the responsibility."

Having decided that "autocracy" ought to end at Acipco, and that he had the power to end it, and that only his fear of shouldering the responsibility of leadership was standing in the way, nothing short of death or the absolute loss of power could have stopped John J. Eagan.

When the directors offered him the presidency of the company, he accepted instantly. First he had put through a plan acceptable to the minority who had opposed his views. They received preferred stock for their holdings in common stock, leaving Eagan owning all of the common stock.

The newspapers made much of his announced intention of running the company on a Christian basis. As to their comment he wrote Mrs. Eagan: "It does seem strange that the decision of Christian directors to practise the teachings of Jesus Christ in their business should cause newspaper comment."

John J. Eagan

AT the 1921 Christmas banquet of the men of the plant soon after his election Eagan explained his plan. The directors had decided that henceforth the heads of the four departments into which the company's work was divided should be the heads of their departments in fact, as well as in name, and that these four, together with the company's president, would constitute a Board of Management having charge of Acipco's business as an executive committee of the Board of Directors.

When the plan had been approved by a popular vote of the entire working force of the company, the Board of Operatives was organized. Its twelve members were, and continue to be, elected by the workmen, voting each in his own department.

This board has access to the corporation's books. It must be consulted by the Board of Management on questions affecting the employes, such as changes in wages, hours of work, working and living conditions. Two of its number are nominated by its members to serve on the company's board of directors.

The members of the Board of Operatives are white. They are elected, however, by the combined vote of the white and colored workmen of the plant. When matters touching the interests of the colored workers only are under consideration, they consult with the colored directors of Acipco's Negro Y. M. C. A., twelve in number, who are elected by the colored workmen.

As soon as the Boards of Management and of Operatives were organized and regularly at work, the next step was taken. On April 22, 1922, Eagan addressed a letter jointly, to the two boards, in which he said:

"My conviction that the first charge upon industry should be 'a living wage' for every employe employed therein and doing honest work has led me to the decision herein expressed."

He proposed that the earnings upon the company's common stock should be paid to the two boards, as trustees, to be used by them to insure to each of the employes of the company "an income, which together with his wage . . . will enable the employe to maintain a decent standard of living," the boards to be the sole judges of the amount needed to accomplish this.

If there was any balance, a dividend of 8 per cent upon the monies which he had actually invested in the stock was to be paid him. Everything remaining was then to go to the trustees for the employes. Eagan retained the right to revoke or amend the trust agreement on giving twelve months notice.

Some of the members of the board, laboring men, demurred when they were asked whether they would accept the trust on the ground that the proposal was manifestly unfair to Eagan. But they finally accepted, as Eagan argued they should. A few days later, he wrote Mrs. Eagan:

"It is all intensely interesting, and it is such a joy to have self-interest eliminated."

As the letters to his wife at Atlanta show, Eagan's unresting brain was constantly full of big and little projects for making health and happiness possible and secure in the lives and homes of the thousands who looked to his company for the means to live. He was busy with questions of organization and wages, the distribution of the product, housing problems, better home contest, schools, churches, better baby shows,—even with a greased pole and pig for the labor day celebration. Yet with it all Eagan was care-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ful to make plain to the men that he did not regard these things as a gift either from the company or from himself, but as a just part of the laborers' share in that which they themselves had helped to earn.

At the same time, in urging the men and their chosen representatives to make decisions for themselves as to the company's policies, he sought to put into the whole working force of Acipco—the men beneath the cranes, the salesmen scattered throughout the country, the executive heads—the spirit, not alone of service, but of sacrifice for others, as taught by Jesus to herdsmen and fishermen 1900 years ago.

Yet we had no illusions as to what he had undertaken.

"The real question," he wrote Mrs. Eagan, "is 'have I the spirit of Christ? And if so, have I enough of His life in me to sell it to these men?'. . . .

"To change men's ideals so that they prefer sacrifice for Christ to gain for self, can only be done by the power of Christ."

In a letter, written just before Christmas, 1922, he said:

"Our men are feeling the Christ spirit as never before.

"But what a need there is!

"I learned more of this to-day as I walked home with a Negro workman who has been in our employ only sixty days. Came from a farm near LaGrange. Earns only fifteen dollars per week and has a wife and five children. Has not enough money to buy books and clothes to send them to school. . . ."

This president of a twentieth century corporation in a Southern state, himself Southern born and reared, saw more than the Negro and his needs. Christ was as real to him, as he walked with the Negro home through the deepening shadows in the Alabama city, as to the two disciples walking with the Master to Emmaus in far off Judea. The white man could not close his eyes to the worries and burdens of the black man at his side, and continue to walk with Christ. Eagan had seen this, and had made his choice.

With the close of 1922, and at the opening of 1923, he was again reviewing and analyzing the situation, forecasting the future after a year of service as president of the company. Beneath the figures 1922, he wrote:

Faced management of Acipco.
Faced financial outlook as had lost money in 1921.
Answer—Shipped more tons and made more money than in all our history. Organization very much stronger today than a year ago—More lines and greater possibilities—$200,000 appropriated for 1923 to make organization stronger.
Minimum wage secured.
'Hitherto hath the Lord helped me.'

Cooperation between management and men, democratic control with a leader sincerely striving to "walk with Christ," had paid.

Below the question whether he should continue to serve as president of the company, he wrote:

"For Jesus' sake, make a plain path for my feet.

"Outlook this year good one from business standpoint. Way open for you to adopt new sales policy based upon lowest possible profit, and largest possible service to public—To sell service and sacrifice to all your salesmen.

"Way open for you to put in better system of welfare and service for men.

"Your policy as to purchase of iron, etc., safer and better than would be without you.

"You have put in a life time in business and now have the opportunity to turn it into service for the public.

" 'Fear not for I am with thee—be strong and of good courage—Have not I commanded thee? Why criest thou unto Me? Speak unto the children of Israel that they go forward'."

To the list of obstacles to be overcome, he added:

"Old selfish system that tries to regulate instead of substituting the system of Christ."

His vision, already broad and deep, was becoming broader and deeper, as his readiness to sacrifice himself reached forward toward his ultimate goal. His thought, a few years before, had been that his whole duty would be fulfilled if he spent his income wisely in furthering worthy causes. But now, having sacrificed leisure and a great part of his income, as the result of an honest examination of the sources of his income and leisure, he wrote:

"Would like to waive all returns from stock and receive as salary only sufficient to support my family."

And, to be noted in his plans and purposes, he made these jottings:

Thirteen hundred men and their families involved.

The whole present industrial system and the present conception of Christianity as a thing not closely connected with investments and the daily job involved.

The substitution of service and sacrifice in place of "pecuniary gain."

"Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."

At the outset, he had written Mrs. Eagan:

"I know this following out the principles of Jesus Christ is not to be easy. When was it ever easy to follow Him whose path leads only to the cross? But I know also that this is the only safe thing to do, and the *only* way."

Now he was writing her:

"Have been very busy here—Am so happy over the way our doctors and entire medical service are working—We have authorized to-day the employment of a baby specialist, a throat and nose specialist, and a trained welfare nurse with an auto. . . ."

In September, 1923, just before the break-down which was to result in his death, he said in a letter to his wife:

"As we approach difficulties they seem to disappear or to be overcome. God is blessing us greatly. I thank you for your prayers for my physical strength. Am trying to do my part in taking care of this body.

It is great that He promises wisdom to those who work in faith.

Then came his illness.

At Asheville, where he went in search of health, word came to him of the action of the Board of Management and the Board of Operatives at their joint meeting December 31, 1923. It is recorded in their minute book, in an entry of that day, thus:

"It is the judgment of these two boards that we are now paying a 'living wage,' and effective January 1, 1924, this 8 per cent dividend should be paid to Mr. Eagan."

Such was the verdict of the men themselves, as to the results of cooperation between management and men at Acipco. It is believed to be unique in industrial annals.

One further step is yet to be taken before the whole plan of cooperation, as designed by Eagan, will be in effect: the election of two directors to speak for the public in the company's Board of Directors, as was provided at the last meeting of stockholders which he attended.

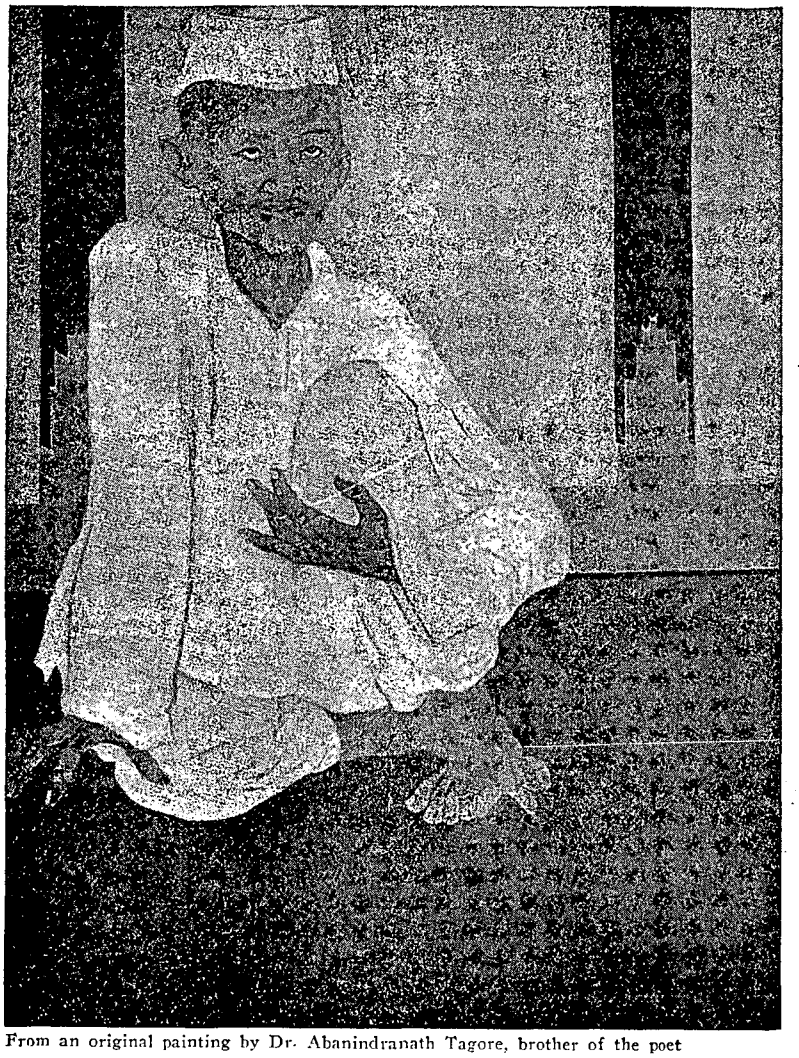
(*Continued on page* 298)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Again One Man and An Empire

Gandhi moves for Indian unity

By SAVEL ZIMAND



From an original painting by Dr. Abanindranath Tagore, brother of the poet *Gandhi*

THE All-India-Congress meets during Christmas week at Belgaum, under the leadership of Gandhi. It seems probable that December, no less than last February, will enter into the history of India as a great turning point. And again its pivot will be a man who comes not with a sword but who, from the Himalayas to the cape, is known to shepherds and peasants and princes and wise men as the Mahatma, which means great soul.

In February Gandhi was released from prison. His had been the most potent figure in Asia since the massacre of Amritsar in 1919. That stirred India to its depths and loosened a new nationalism which at his hands was turned from violence into the great protest movement of non-cooperation. In February of this year, also, came the shooting down of the Sikhs at Jaito, the fighting tribe which has accepted his doctrine of non-violence; and Jaito took its place beside Amritsar in the popular ferment.

I was at Poona when Gandhi was released. I was at hand when the Sikhs were shot down at Jaito. I find that my American friends can grasp the drama of these things (of which I shall tell), but they fail to grasp the great welding of social forces which has been going forward and which within the month will be the driving power behind a new crusade for parliamentary self-government. They do not know what it means that such rival leaders as Mrs. Besant and Gandhi have sunk their differences. They do not sense the significance of gains made this fall in overcoming ancient sources of cleavage between Hindus and Mussulmen. They do not apprehend the reverberations in India to be looked for from the conservative triumph in the October elections in Great Britain.

These swift moves can all be hung upon incidents in which Mahatma Gandhi has himself figured—his release last spring; his slow recovery; his fasting, (more powerful than a thousand harangues) as a protest against the race riots; his espousal of the Untouchables (which can only be compared to the Abolitionist agitation in the American 50's); and last his willingness to suspend the boycott and join with all parties in framing a scheme for parliamentary government.

I shall try to interpret these developments in the light of my contacts this year with the men and forces which are now gathering head. But above all I shall try to interpret them in terms of the personality of the Mahatma, and the chords he strikes with fearless gentle fingers deep in the hearts of a people whose secular education has been slight, but who for centuries have been attuned to the life of religion.

Again, one lone figure stands out in disparity against imperial army and law and civil establishment.

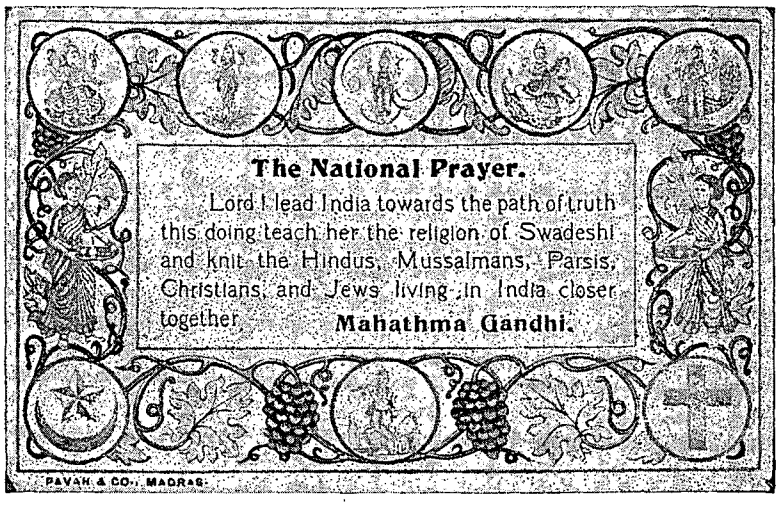
Again in the East, we are witnessing the surge of the human spirit.

ONE of my many vivid recollections is a scene in the Prince of Wales Museum at Bombay. At that time Gandhi was still a prisoner, and in the city of Bombay the cotton workers were on a general strike. I wandered through the museum and came upon a group of cotton workers with ragged and filthy pieces of white cloth tied around their thighs. They were gazing at a painting. From where I stood I could not make out what they were looking at so intently. I saw one of them point his finger and then

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

I heard another exclaim the familiar name of Mahatma Gandhi. I waited until they left. Then I approached the place and was amazed to find that they had been looking at a portrait of Abraham Lincoln.

They could not have mistaken him for Gandhi. It may be that the name of the great liberator was known to these simple workers as that of a man to be compared to their saint. It may be they read in his face, also, Mahatma, which means great soul.


The National Prayer.
Lord! lead India towards the path of truth this doing teach her the religion of Swadeshi and knit the Hindus, Mussalmans, Parsis, Christians, and Jews living in India closer together.
Mahathma Gandhi.
PAVAH & CO., MADRAS.

IN dealing with what is transpiring in India, as those who have studied it long will tell you, it is necessary to reckon with the abiding elements as well as to pass in swift review the major events since the close of the World War. India is ruled by a semi-parliamentary system of government. In reality the affairs of the country are carried on by the efficient Indian Civil Service. You see the English official hard at work and honestly fulfilling his duty. But you hear the Indian with renewed youth finding fault with the system worked by that official on the ground that it is humiliating not to have an Indian performing the task. The nationalists demand some kind of home rule which will give them control over the internal affairs of India. It is important to note that no responsible political group in India asks for separation from the Empire. The Montagu reforms of 1919, better known as "Dyrarchy," have not worked. What the Indians want immediately is a responsible parliament, and a definite time limit set for the complete realization of self-government.

Moderate as these demands may appear, those in charge of Indian policy consider them full of dangerous possibilities. The Civil Service has a poor opinion of the administrative talents of Indians. Some hold that the Indians are unsuited for self government; others that they are not yet ready to take over such responsibilities. When you hear Indians referred to as "Niggers" and find that they are excluded from the leading clubs and that there is rarely social intercourse between them, you begin to understand why the British and Indians do not work intelligently together. The general run of civil servants want "to keep the Indian in his place."

I do not wish to minimize the Anglo-Indian official argument or the desirability of efficient administration. These rationalizings, however, are not a sufficient answer to the deep-seated unrest.

For one thing, the poverty which I saw in the land told volumes why the nationalists have such a tremendous following. To give only a few figures: the average annual income is below $15, the average expectation of life 23 years, and the percentage of illiterates 96. The causes of these evils may lie in the economy, the education and the habits of the people; but responsibility for their persistance cannot be evaded by those who have controlled the country's destiny for one hundred and fifty years.

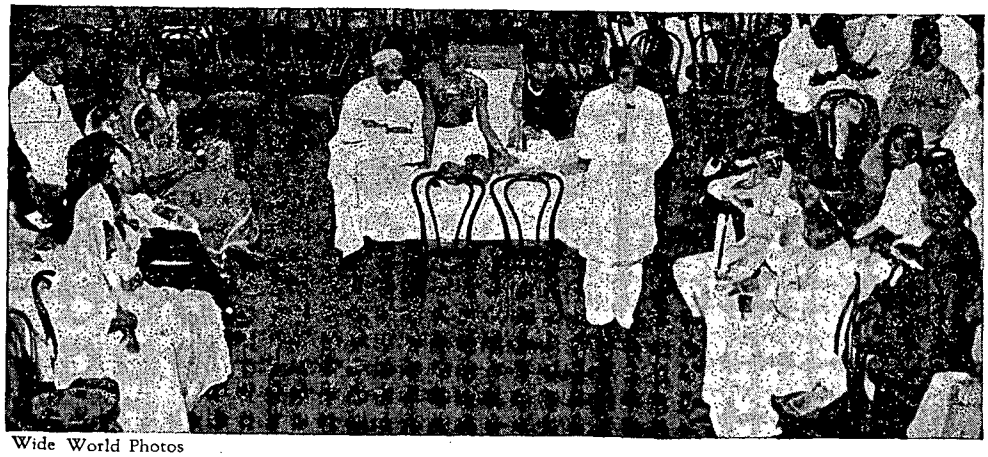
In the last five years the nationalist movements which have sought to wring concessions from the British, have undergone three important changes.

First came the period of Non-Cooperation under the leadership of Gandhi. It may well be called the period of industrial action; starting in 1919 and reaching its climax in 1922. Self-government was to be achieved by rejecting its make believe, by non-participation and by civil disobedience. Economic self-dependence was to be achieved by the re-introduction in every household of the spinning wheel.

Gandhi devised the following strategical moves: the triple boycott (against schools, law courts and elective assemblies); the *Hartal,* which means a total suspension of the business—individual civil disobedience, and as the last resort, mass civil disobedience.

Of these moves it is sufficient to say that the boycott against the schools has not only been a failure but has also done much harm; that that against the law courts has not been more successful. The *Hartals* and civil disobedience have been successful only in a sense. Business was suspended during the days when a *Hartal* was declared; but not everywhere was the spirit of non-violence predominant. Riots and serious disorders accompanied by bloodshed broke out again and again, and the Mahatma confessed publicly that his people were not ready for mass civil disobedience.

The great practical achievement of the 1919-1922 period lay in the



Wide World Photos

The prophet as chairman

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A DISTINCTION should be made between non-violence, as Gandhi understands it, and non-resistance. I can best illustrate the difference by a story which a nationalist told me. A snake charmer reprimanded one of his snakes for continually biting the people.

"Why," he asked, "don't you adopt new tactics and become a non-cooperator?"

"But," said the snake, "what shall I do if people hit me."

"Well," said the charmer, "let them alone and they won't bite you."

The snake followed his advice. When the children of the neighborhood came the next day they found that the snake was not biting. The news spread and they began to tease the snake. Others threw stones at it. The snake only ran away from them and hid itself. One day the charmer came around and found the snake hidden in a hole.

"Is that the position you have come to?" he asked. "From a very proud creature you have changed to a coward. Shame on you."

"But," protested the snake, "I have only followed out your non-cooperation theory."

"Oh, no!" answered the charmer, "I have told you not to bite; but I have not told you not to hiss."

awakening of the national consciousness. It spread the spirit of independence throughout the land. I found that everywhere. Nationalism was carried as never before to the masses. Gandhi's arrest marked the end of this chapter.

With Gandhi absent from the political arena, the Swaraj party came into being in 1922 under the leadership of C. R. Das; and in time became well organized and strongly disciplined. In the fall of 1923 it captured the majority of seats in one provincial Assembly and a large number in all other Assemblies, and the propaganda in furtherance of the Council boycotts was suspended until Gandhi should be released. None the less, throughout 1923 and the early part of 1924 the nationalist movement was divided among Gandhistes who stressed the spinning wheel and boycotts, Swarajists who used obstructive methods in the Assemblies, and Liberals—unpopular with the masses—who wanted more persuasive methods To these party divisions should be added the friction between Hindus and Mussulmen. The great task of uniting the conflicting elements waited upon the man who could command the unanimous respect and love of his countrymen.

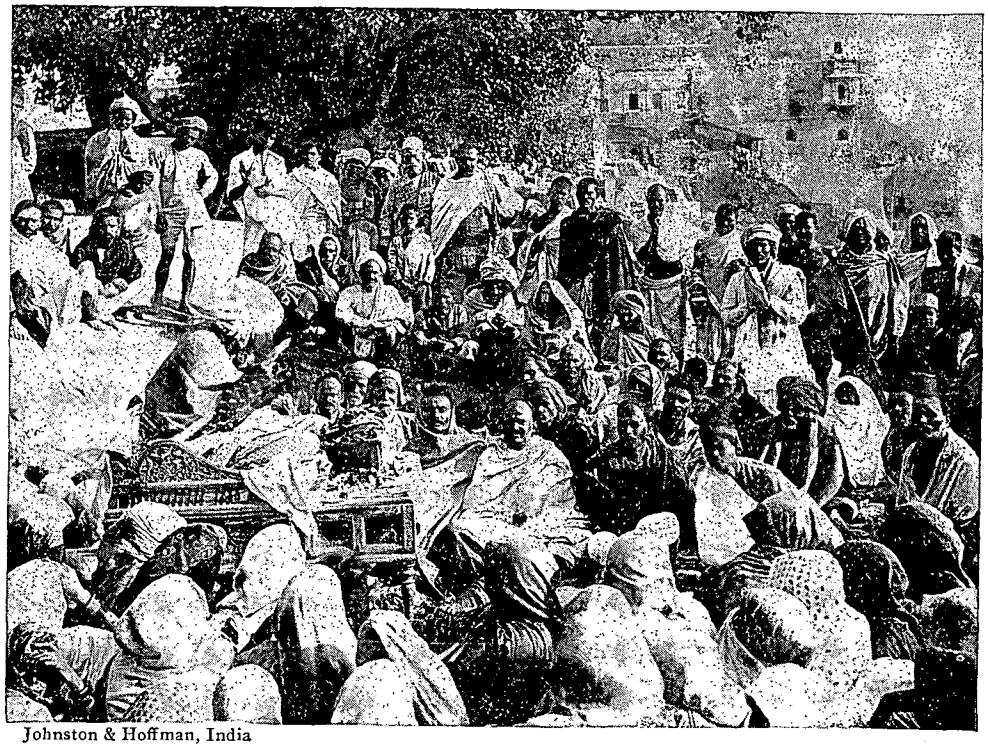
THIS new chapter in the story of India's fight for freedom started with Gandhi's release from prison on the fifth of February last. By good furtune I arrived on the grounds of Sasoon hospital in the city of Poona (where he had undergone an operation for appendicitis) at an early hour of the day when word arrived that Gandhi was no longer to be held a prisoner. Only the family of Mahatma Gandhi, his beloved friend, C. F. Andrews, and a few others were near him. All was quiet in the courtyard. The nurses and physicians were making their rounds. The poor of surrounding villages were waiting to be examined.

Suddenly a magic change occurred. "Have you heard the good news?" whispered one employe to another. Telegrams began pouring in from all over the country.

I talked with Mr. Andrews in an adjoining room while Gandhi was being dressed. He was too weak to stand. About half an hour later as I looked in the corridor, I noticed lines of men with white caps, white shirts, and white *dhotis*. They were waiting to salute the modern prophet of India on his release from prison. Gandhi, dressed in white cotton, was carried out in a chair. The white caps stood silent on both sides of the corridor. A few nurses were near the front. More white caps at the back. On both sides of the chair more youths, the vanguard of new India.

The cottage put at his disposal was in the compound of the hospital, and only a few steps from where he had been interned. His medical treatment would go on; but the cottage had more light and sunshine and it stood for freedom.

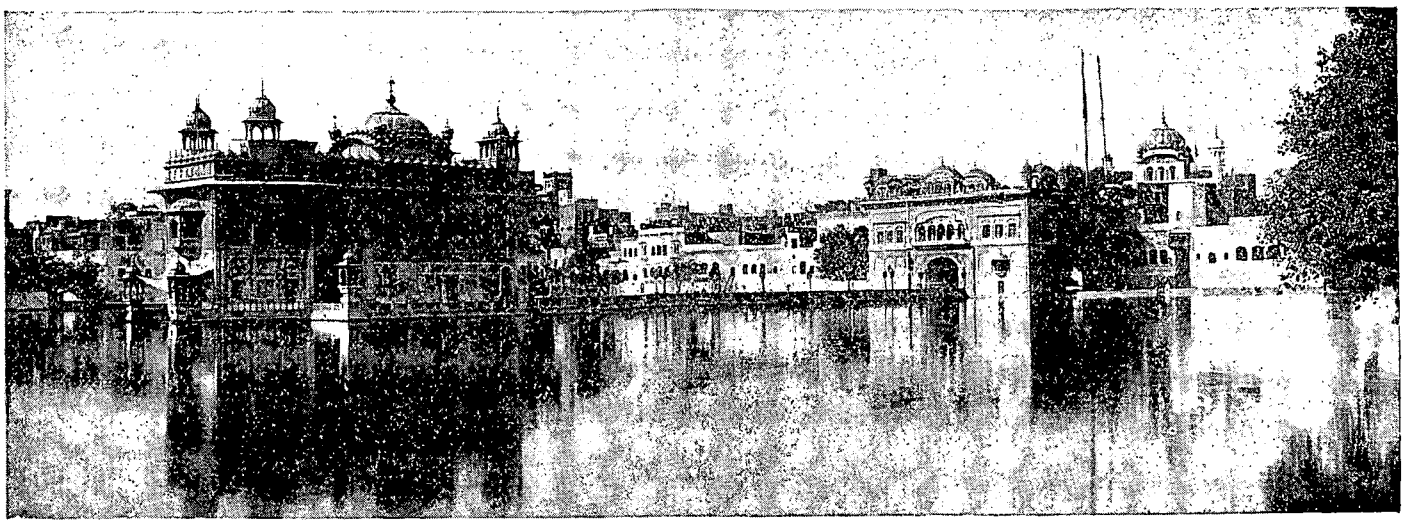
The courtyard was now a sea of white caps. Mr. Andrews took me with him into the cottage and we shook Gandhi's hands. The thought that came to my mind was that here was a modern St. Francis. He is fifty-five years old, a mere slip of a man, with close cropped hair, which makes him look bald in his photographs; his lack of teeth adds to the effect of age in his pictures. Yet here in the



Johnston & Hoffman, India

A pundit reading a sacred book to a devoutly attentive group. The Sikhs considered it a sacrilege to interrupt such a reading, as British troops did at Jaito

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Johnston & Hoffman, India

The Golden Temple of the Sikhs at Amritsar, from which bands of devotees—good fighters all—marched soberly to Jaito to face gunfire and imprisonment without resistance

flesh, he looked entirely different from any photograph I had ever seen of him.

He seemed very weak and I hesitated to enter into conversation. The words of a Hindu seer came to my mind—that it would be one of the common people who would save the country. At first sight, there was nothing extraordinary about this man; yet as I studied his face it told me much. It told me of sympathy and infinite patience and gentleness, of sincerity and simplicity, of joyfulness and tenderness. But his jaw and chin suggested something else. There was power and determination. They indicated the fighting nature, the man of action. Yet what a difference between the sculpturing of the skull of Lenin and that of Gandhi. The one showed the man in whom the intellect decided; the other the man who acts because his insight tells him the way. A friend had told me how in addressing the students of his national college at Ahmedabad, Gandhi said, "You people had to argue yourselves into the belief of non-cooperation. For me there was no other choice." But such stories do not mean that he is unintellectual. He could hold his own with any living statesman. Did he not come out victorious in South Africa when he pitted his wits against so shrewd a political leader as General Smuts? It is just that Gandhi has the heavenly gift of being able to act swiftly without dwelling long in the house of reason.

He regarded me with his large brown eyes. Visions came and went, but I could not utter a word. I could only bow reverently and leave the room. Outside, people of all ages were gathered, from school children who proclaimed a national holiday, to old wandering Fakirs. There were young students who tried to get a glimpse through the bars of the corridors. There were old women, lifting children to see the saint. An Indian companion whispered to me, "If you want to understand Gandhi, go to the country. There you will get the spirit of his message."

SO I set out to learn what a stranger might of Gandhi and of India—a study in which a man might spend his life. I could only spend a matter of weeks and months. There are some seven hundred and fifty thousand villages in India and nearly 90 per cent of the total population live in them. I have seen a few of them and there I found his fight for freedom. I wandered up and down the Great Indian Peninsula, east and west, north and south, and must have talked to thousands of people. I do not remember talking to anyone without asking about the man I had seen that morning in the cottage in the hospital compound. And of all the different and mutually antagonistic people with whom I talked, I can recollect no one who did not have something beautiful to say about *Mahatmaji*. It seemed to me that there was not a single person in that country to whom his name is not a symbol of love.

In a backward section to the north, I made a house to house canvas asking the villagers about Gandhi. When I mentioned his name their faces lighted up and the usual answer to my usual question whether he was a good man, was: "Gandhi? Mahatma Gandhi? He is like God himself."

MONTHS later I was to see again this man who to them was as God; and to talk with him. But before setting down what he said, I must tell you something of what those months held for him. There were feverish weeks of consultation with the *Swarajist* leaders. The country waited with anxiety. At length, statements were issued: the parties held to their different paths in seeking the common goal; and there was no agreement at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the All-India-Congress—in June.

Meanwhile racial and religious antagonisms had flared up anew. At Delhi some Hindus assaulted a Moslem boy and following this the Mohammedans attacked Hindu temples and perpetrated assaults on women and children. At Nagpur the Mohammedans interferred with a Hindu procession and the result was a free fight lasting for over a week. At Gulbarges in the native state of Hyderabad, the Mohammedans destroyed temples, looted and burned houses, wounded children and assaulted women. Gandhi appealed to both great racial communities to give up their quarrels and settle down to a peaceful program. But his pleas were in vain. The Hindu-Moslem tension went from bad to worse.

The Mahatma, as no one else, embodies the sufferings of his nation. He grieved over these civil strifes. He prayed for guidance. As a last resort, on September 18, he entered upon a fast for twenty-one days.

"Something," he said, "has got to be done. I passed two

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

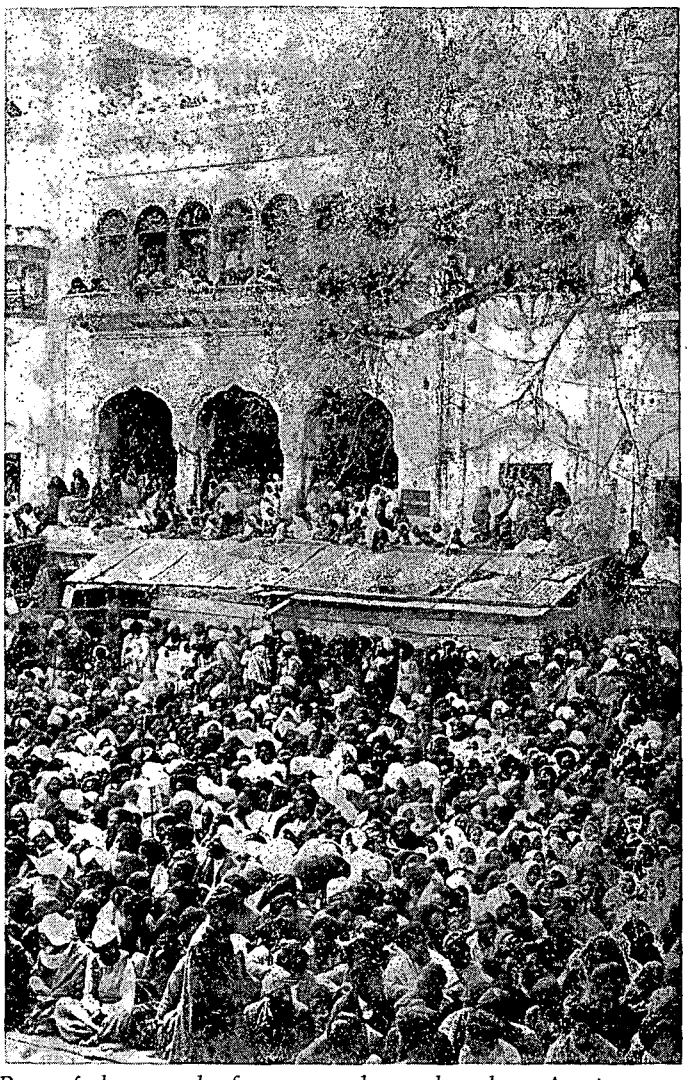
nights in restlessness and pain. On Wednesday I knew the remedy. I knew the remedy—I must do penance. My penance is the prayer of a bleeding heart for forgiveness for sins unwittingly committed. It is a warning to the Hindus and Mussulmen who have professed to love me. If they have loved me truly and if I have been deserving of their love they will do penance with me for the grave sin of denying God in their hearts."

This self-inflicted punishment for the wrongs committed by his people had for the time, at any rate, the desired effect. The representatives of all religious communities in India assembled in conference and urged him to abandon the fast. On the fourteenth day of Gandhi's fast—when the doctors said his life was in danger—the conference reached an agreement. The cow is sacred to the Hindus; the Mohammedan sacrifices his cattle as Abraham did. Music is a part of Hindu worship; it is banned from the Moslem mosque. Hence friction and race riots. Moslems agreed not to drive cattle through the Hindu quarters on their way to their religious sacrifices and to reduce "cow slaughter." The Hindus agreed to avoid playing music before the Mohammedan mosques. Both agreed not to use force, and, if any disputes arose, to entrust the settlement to the Mahatma.

AFTER his release from prison Gandhi took up, with greater fervor than ever before, the cause of the fifty-three million people whose very touch is pollution. These are members of the aboriginal tribes which inhabited India before the Aryans came. The Hindus did not exterminate them; they became outcasts—beneath even the very lowest of the Hindu castes. These outcasts cannot draw water from the public wells, cannot enter public buildings, cannot pray in public temples, cannot walk on the public roads. If one of them starts out on a walk, he must make a certain noise, so that the caste people become aware that he is approaching and are enabled to keep at a distance of sixty-four feet. It is worth noting that untouchability has permeated even among Indian Christians.

Johnston & Hoffman, India

Beating such a drum as this—an essential part of Hindu worship—before a mosque where music is forbidden is a frequent cause of friction



Part of the crowd of 50,000 who gathered at Amritsar to pray for the success of the pilgrims to Jaito

Gandhi and his co-workers have for a long time tried to recall to citizenship these millions. They have shown that nothing in the Hindu religion permits the existence of pariahs. Gandhi himself has adopted an untouchable girl.

The removal of untouchability would ease more than their lot. Moslems find in these ostracized folk good material for conversion to their religion. The Hindus naturally resent this. But once untouchables are emancipated—one cause of tension would be removed.

THE Moslem conflicts and the division among his former co-workers made Gandhi realize that the profound demands which his original program made upon men's spiritual natures could only be met by a long process of education. He suspended his boycott program and asked the whole nation to unite under the roof of the All-India-Congress.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

with, as we would say in America, "three planks to their platform": unity between communities; removal of untouchability; each member of the organization to spin for half a day, whatever his rank or profession.

These he considers central to the main work of internal development "without which there will be no effective external political pressure." On these three self-imposed obligations the people of India could unite. They are the price which he asks for leading their fight. He sympathizes with those who claim that his program will take a long time. But he holds that "some of us at least will have to go through the agony and out of it only will a nation full, vigorous and free be born."

The political field is not to be neglected. In the contrary, political action is to be prosecuted with more vigor than ever. On this question, too, the Mahatma was ready for sacrifices. He suggested a general conference of all political parties for the purpose of framing a self government scheme acceptable to all and for presentation to the Government. He pledged himself to be bound by the vote of the majority. But Gandhi insists that the political activity be carried on outside the Congress, which itself is to be devoted at least for one year to internal development.

THE one and only point in Gandhi's proposal which is likely to encounter opposition is compulsory spinning. To him it is the most urgent item not only for the economic prosperity but for the social redemption of the country. Daily he writes and talks about it; prays for it; spins himself.

When I talked to him about his program almost his first words dealt with his beloved *charka*.

"By far the most important," said he, "is the replacement of the foreign piece goods trade by homespun. Foreign cloth constituted the largest drain voluntarily permitted by us. It means that six hundred million rupees ($200,000,000) are annually paid by us for goods bought from the Lancashire cotton mills alone. If India could make the effort to stop that drain, the bleeding process will soon cease and the English will realize that it does not pay to rule India as it is ruled today."

One may be very sceptical as to the political benefits India may derive from the universal introduction of the *charka* and yet realize how much better off the people would be if they spent their idle time at the spinning wheel. Fifty million people of India have hardly more than a bowl of rice a day, and the agricultural population is unemployed a great part of the year.

But it is one thing to encourage the introduction of homespun; it is another thing to compel all those who wish to belong to the Congress to spin half an hour each day. Therein lies a discipline of the spirit which smacks of the East; but also a reliance upon a universal technique, imposed upon high and low, which we in the West could call democratic. The nationalists will probably arrive at some kind of a compromise on this point. To reject the spinning-wheel would mean that the *Swarajists* would lose their tremendous reinforcement which Gandhi's hold upon the people would bring to their cause; to accept it will mean that they can continue their fight in the legislatures with new prospect of success. The British will not be able to withstand the pressure of a united nationalist movement. Under new conditions even "constructive repression" and the massacres which it entails cannot be carried on for a long time.

But if massacres come, what will be the attitude of the people? Will they respond with force? To the outside world Gandhi's message of non-violence made the greatest appeal. It filled a war-tired world with wonder that so exalted a teaching should have affected so many people.

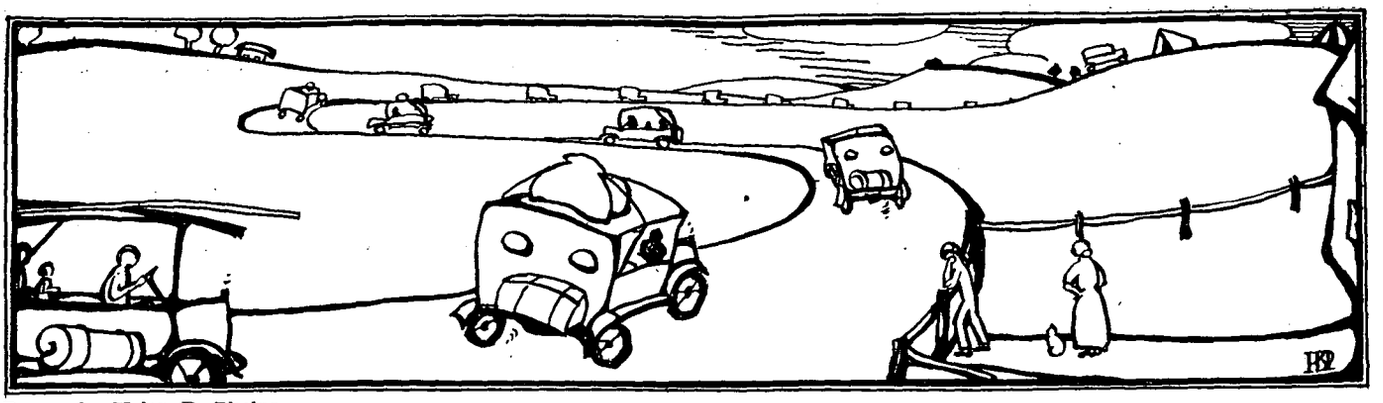
His gospel will, as before, remain the core of the movement. To be sure, non-violence is not accepted by all as a creed. But all are agreed that it is the only policy to be pursued. I do know that political criminal acts have occurred in the last two years. But the union of all political parties under the Mahatma's leadership is the greatest assurance against the spread of political crimes.

I had occasion to learn how a warrior community like the Sikhs adopted non-violence in their fight against the Government and held to it in the face of most unheard-of circumstances. The Sikhs are a religious sect of the Punjab. A few years ago they started to purge their religion of abuses and to drive out their immoral abbots. They organized a United Shrine Protection Commitee and as the reform went on, this became the body representative of Sikhism. They called themselves the Akalis, which means followers of the eternal. In a number of instances the abbots had been the legal owners of the shrines and they appealed to the Government for protection. The Sikhs held that this was a purely religious matter and the British had no right to interfere. The Government, following its position to its logical conclusion, was put in the unhappy position of aiding priests whose conduct it did not approve; and in the course of the clashes over the shrines, hundreds of Sikhs were beaten up by the Government police. Moreover, last year the Government deposed the Maharaja of Nabha because of appalling cases of misdoings and immoral private life, but unfortunately did not make public the facts on which it had acted. It happened that the Maharaja was also a strong sympathizer with the reform movement and the Sikhs claimed that he was persecuted because of his stand.

After his deposition the Akalis gathered at a shrine in the village of Jaito. They had done this before. The British now, however, suspected that their purpose was political agitation. They raided the shrine and arrested a large number of the congregation. The arrests in themselves would not have agitated the Sikhs so much, but they considered the interruption of the reading of the scripture a great sacrilege.

This was in September 1923 and the Sikh committee, taking it as a challenge, began to send to Jaito bands to assert their right to worship. Early in February of this year a *jatha* (company) of five hundred Sikhs took the pledge before the Supreme Throne at the Amritsar shrine, to observe non-violence in thought, deed and action, and thereupon started on foot the one hundred and fifty mile march to the village of Jaito. The *jatha* was to reach its destination on February 21. I had arrived the morning before in Amritsar, and I motored to Jaito in company with two nationalist leaders to observe the outcome of the affair, which had assumed a national character. We ran the whole day through the Punjab districts, passed a few native states and after dusk we reached the village of Bargar where the *jatha* was encamped for the night. After the evening meal, I visited the different tents where the *jatha* was resting. All was peaceful and orderly, (*Continued on page* 305)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Drawn by Helen B. Phelps

Gasoline Gypsies

By ROSS W. SANDERSON

WOULD you call it good sense to start out in a Ford truck with two-weeks-old twins—and without a destination?

Did you know that it was cheaper to move about in an auto than to pay rent?

If out of forty "auto tramp" families with whom you came in contact in a period of six months you discovered that twenty-five were just "birds of passage" on the road to anywhere, provided it was somewhere else, wouldn't the romance of wanderlust begin to evaporate?

Is it the business of a family welfare agency to furnish money for "gas" to any stranded "auto tramp" family that may apply?

If two families were found to have traveled as "auto tramps" for more than two years, living from hand to month, and working when forced to do so, would you call them well-traveled?

If thirteen families which had applied to you for aid were known to be out sight-seeing in their cars while you were wrestling with their problems, would you still wrestle cheerfully?

If one "auto tramp" car brought a person of seventy, and another a person of sixteen, and both were abandoned in your town, wouldn't you say that the abandoning business was looking up?

If you found the typical "auto tramp" family more willing to part with its children than with its car, however dilapidated the latter, how would you appeal to the parental instinct?

If you found nine families in six months who had come to your town thinking that the pot of gold was there at the end of the rainbow, and found out that the rainbow itself was only a mirage, what would you advise them to do next?

These are some of the more obvious questions suggested by reading a study of forty families who arrived in Denver by automobile during the last six months of 1923, all of whom were applicants for aid at the Denver Social Service Bureau. These families arrived from sixteen states in nine different sorts of cars. Some came during the severe cold of the late fall. They camped on the ground, and slept under their cars. Anna G. Williams who made the study for the Denver Bureau asks, "Are we abusing our liberty to such an extent that future generations will need passports to go from state to state, or will we have a national fund to care for the increasing number of migratory destitute persons traveling from state to state?" For "all the time we were working with these folks from other cities many of our own Denver folks were traveling in other states, putting the cities in these states to the same trouble and expense as Denver was being put to."

Yea, verily, they were.

UP and down the roads of Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Texas and many another state goes the unending stream of "auto tramp" families. Their net capital is invested in a Ford that may have cost as little as twenty-five dollars. The children ought doubtless to be in school, but they are getting the education of the gasoline gypsy. Once in a while they stay in a town, but it would be too monotonous to stay very long. Last month they were in Colorado, this month in Kansas. Oklahoma City will tell you about them in a few weeks, and later Dallas will report their arrival.

Does all this sound a bit "contrary to fact"?

Well, here is Gertrude Vaile, formerly of the American Association for Organizing Family Social Work, now watching this procession from Denver. Says she, "It seems to me that almost every society I have visited in this part of the world has told me some striking tale of 'Ford tramps' or 'gasoline knights' or whatever may be the picturesque phrase that is used." At the Yellowstone National Park a great number of travelers register these days "no fixed address." They appear to have most of their worldly goods in or on their cars—or both. In organized communities when a family welfare society tries to get any real grip on such a family situation the family is "gone like a flea"—first to beg successfully in the more prosperous sections of the city, and then to parts unknown. Social agencies dis-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

like to care for non-residents in anything more than an emergency manner; but now we have a new riddle. When is a family neither resident nor non-resident? Answer, when it is an "auto tramp" family.

Needles, California, is a town of about 2,800 population. It is not only an important railroad gateway to the state, but also on the far edge of a long wilderness whither the tribes go up, their machines broken down and their supplies exhausted. Stranded gasoline beggars overwhelm such a town and the result is a stream of S. O. S. calls to San Bernardino, the county seat. The Travelers Aid wonders whether this isn't a problem for them. Says Virginia McMechen, western field representative of their National Association, "I am constantly in contact with the problem as it confronts social agencies throughout the twelve states in which I travel."

Salt Lake City says, "We get them both coming and going from the coast and they turn up here as late as December." A man and his wife start from California to Nebraska in a practically new car, with sixty dollars in money. Tire trouble. They arrive in Salt Lake City with five dollars left. A man and his wife and three small children start out from California in a new car. He has left a job which didn't pay enough to suit him. His cash capital is $160. He cares for two families on the road. Total balance, two dollars. No work to be found in Salt Lake. No food for the family. But the gas tank is full, so he starts to beat it back to California. A man, his wife and one child, go up and down the coast all summer, working in the fruit orchards. They start east too late. The snow gets them in the mountains. They have to sell their car and pretty much everything else they have. They want to be sent back to California. But Los Angeles reports that they had sponged on friends there until told to get out.

THE "auto tramp" children are a new educational problem. An attempt is to be made in Oregon to amend the compulsory school law so that any child who is in a school district more than *two days* when the schools are in session must report to school. The State Board of Inspectors of Child Labor reports that "the migratory workers or 'Ford tramp families' are becoming less popular each year with the ranchers." This is partly due to the fact that the hop growers get all the labor they want from their own permanent families. In the Hood River District the apple growers are loath to take packers with children in the families, because the children must be sent to school.

"Auto tramp" families are of the sort that does not consider an education of primary importance. Moreover school authorities frankly state that they do not want children of this type in school. The children are usually uncared for, are irresponsible and have no books. Sometimes a father and mother deliberately pull up stakes because their children have been so badly treated in school. Concerted action will involve a discussion of the responsibility of the social and educational agencies to the wayfarer.

California, with its year-round succession of fruit and vegetable crops, meets this particular problem at its worst. The school attendance law had been written before families began to follow the crops. There are now 10,000 children following the crops in California alone, and in 1919 the California Department of Education began to adjust the school attendance to the facts. (One teacher found that she had only one pupil in the school house, while there was a crowd of children within sight at work in the field.) An appropriation of $10,000 provided for a migratory teacher to follow the migratory children. In the walnut harvest district a school was opened at 7 A. M. in the Sunday School room of a church. A six weeks experiment proved that by going to school until noon and working in the field in the afternoon the children picked as many sacks as they did when they worked all day. All work and no school makes Jack a poor picker. In the cotton, and in the asparagus and onion country farther north it was found better to put the migratory children into the established schools—they needed the touch with resident habits.

The auto camps would make a story in themselves. Planned for the overnight tourist, they are now occupied by large numbers of families who stay for indefinite periods. Last year California camps registered 140,000 machines and a million and a quarter people. We can only hint at the facilities for the spread of communicable disease as families drift in and out; at the migratory auto-trader who infests the camps and plays the same role in the economic life of the community as the traditional horse-trader; at the breakdown of all the standards which make for modern civilization in the face of the casual congestion of those camps where large families of children are spending the best part of their childhood.

THERE is another very different phase of the problem. The hitch-hiker is familiar east and west. He—or she—may be a self-respecting traveler on holiday, or he may be merely a new kind of tramp, who mooches on the gasoline line instead of hitting the brake-beams or riding blind baggage. There have been some murders on the highroad, to be sure, so even the good-natured tourist is not likely to pick up a lone male traveler. But if the wayfarer has his wife and children with him, toiling wearily along the road from Joplin to Denver, or from Enid to Omaha, who could resist his plea? And if the Associated Charities has turned him down, why shouldn't the housewife take pity on him? Perhaps even the newspaper will turn in and raise some money for the poor fellow.

Of course, the woman need not be his wife, or the child the child of either of them. Any woman, any child will do. You see they were robbed of $79 just out of town last night, or they never would have been in this fix. Unfortunately the cold-blooded Associated Charities person has an analytical mind. He discovers that the very same family were robbed of that same $79 just out of Fort Worth not long since. What's more, the man himself is the same man who had appeared in Wichita a few weeks back; only, then he was single. To cap the climax, it turns out that he has just "borrowed" the baby from a fellow "auto tramp." Says the local social service expert in our village, "Give me my wife and child, and I'll travel on the mohair cushions from coast to coast—at the expense of the other fellow."

It's a great game, this western game of the new-fangled, gasoline-scented, "long, long trail" which changes from mud and sand to brick and cement. The playing field stretches half across a continent. The players laugh at life, and keep on begging. And what are we going to do about it?

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The exhibition gallery repeats the structure of the Old Ship Meeting House at Hingham, Mass. (1681). Trusses, great curved members and chamfering "show the strong tradition of late Gothic building which the colonists brought with them."

With "Old Ship" as our clue, we may fancy the roof an up-set hold, emptying its cargo of craftsmanship and designs into our seaboard settlements. For example, the crude trestle table is modeled after the refectory tables of 15th Century England.

A Shrine of American Fireplaces

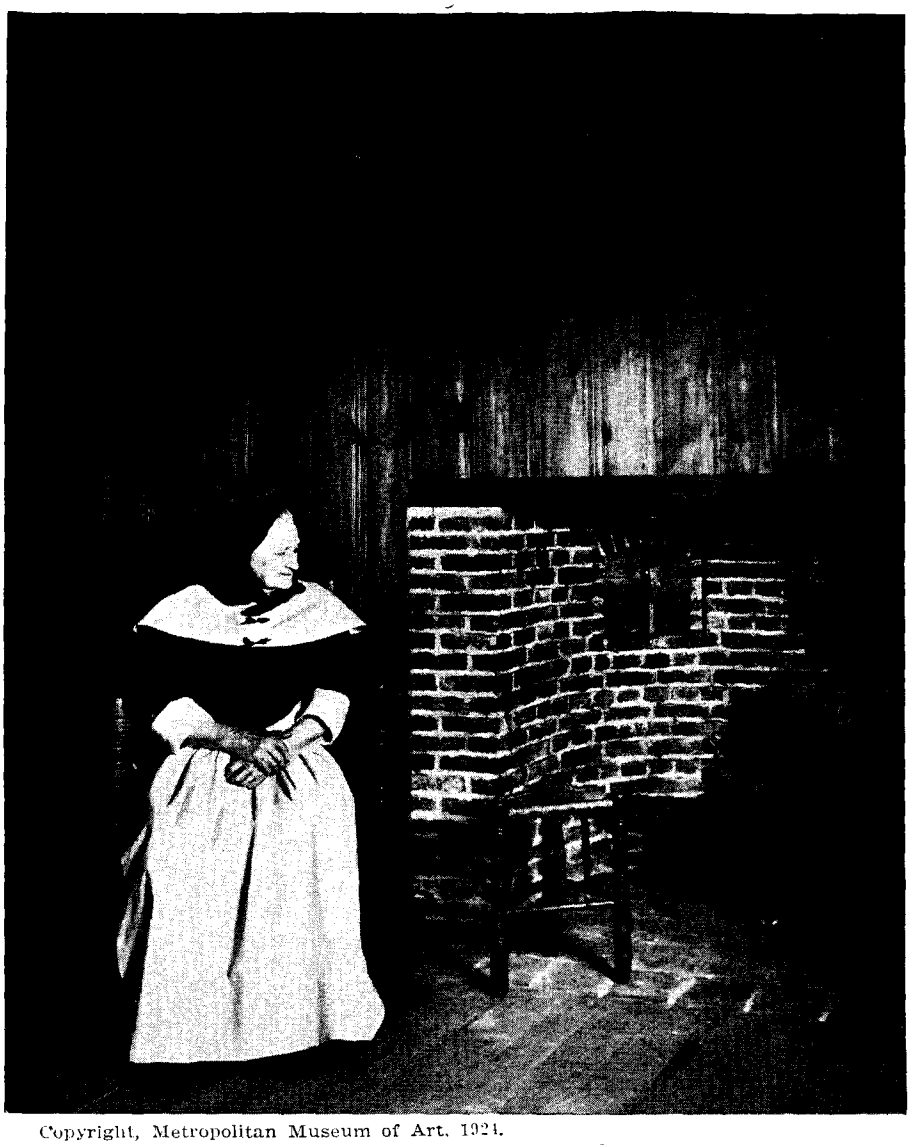
WHIST! Have federal and municipal authorities been napping? How comes it that this parcel of Revolutionaries and Roundheads, Pilgrims and Cavaliers, refugees with who knows what black marks against them, have slipped by Ellis Island without so much as a Howd-ye-do to the Quota Law. They have camped out bag and baggage, of all places, in Central Park. They have been joined up by a mixed company of Harts from Ipswich, Bowlers from Newport way, and Ruggleses from Boston. Here's Parson Capen from Topsfield; there Captain Hewlett from Long Island; and yonder Mine Host from Gadsby's Tavern which Washington was wont to frequent down in Virginia. Instead of the ordinary immigrants' packs, these squatters have brought huge wains with them laden with odd furnitures—slat-back chairs and gate-leg tables, betty lamps and rush lights, highboys and lowboys without end, chest-on-chests and spread eagle fenders. And what with their beakers, tankards, punch bowls and flip glasses, they would bear watching by another branch of the law.

All of which is to say that our staidest of museums has embarked upon an adventure which is not only an innovation in the arts but is primed with civic and educational significance. A hundred American cities and towns have preserved famous houses, redolent with patriotic or literary memories and furnished with heir looms. Certain European museums have series of rooms which show the evolution of their domestic culture. In the American wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, we have a chambered nautilus beginning with kitchens and keeping rooms of the earliest colonists on to the state rooms of the great houses of the early republic. Our museums are beginning to gather collections which show the genesis of master industries and of the sciences. Here we have the sequence of the American home.

THE new American wing visualizes the development of the decorative arts but that is only one of its educational contributions. It is not by chance that every room is built around a fireplace; for two centuries our national as well as our domestic ideas were warmed by the glow of log fires. The teacher of history will find here new and colorful settings for the people who have made it. The student of any of the crafts that go into housebuilding and furnishing has their work of hand spread before him. The American wing is, moreover, an original contribution to our civic history, in which the household is too often lost sight of in the maze of municipal activities. It is at once the most artistic and the most accurate exhibit of the early American housing and its emphasis on native design is like to influence future housing enterprises.

Not the least interesting fact with respect to this wing is that it is the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. de Forest. Mr. de Forest is president of the Metropolitan Museum of Art—but he also was chairman of the state commission which secured the present tenement house law enacted in 1901, and thereafter was New York's first commissioner. He is president of the Russell Sage Foundation which is today engaged in a large scale city planning inquiry of New York and environs. He has spent fifteen years in winning recognition of the household arts as within the scope of a museum of art. The gift of the American wing will in turn help secure recognition that beauty as well as open air and cheap rents are essentials of the American home.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Copyright, Metropolitan Museum of Art, 1924.

Parlor of the Hart House, Ipswich, 1640

FROM the standpoint of the history of the utilitarian arts, the two centuries from the early settlements on fall into three main divisions; to each of which a floor is given in the American Wing. They are exemplified by the three tiers of pictures opposite.

The first period, (1730 to 1725) was marked by late Gothic tradition. For the early northern settlers as a rule came from among the yeomanry of the English provinces, tradesmen and workmen; and the forms and decorations of the late Elizabethan and early Jacobean manor houses survived in 17th Century New England.

The second period (1725-1790) was characterized by the Renaissance theory of design which broke with the view that building was primarily a structural art. This was given widespread example in England by Christopher Wren's tremendous building activities and by 1750 it had become firmly established over here.

The excavations before 1750 at Herculaneum and Pompeii had laid bare new Roman materials and Robert Adam, a Scotchman appointed Royal Architect in 1761, who had been fired by these discoveries, rapidly established a new style of purely classic derivation.

These changes, slow in architecture; more swift in furniture; free and extravagant in metal work, textiles, pottery and glass, are exhibited in the sequence of rooms in the American wing.

"IT was round the firesides of rooms like these that the discussions were held which led to the founding of the college at Cambridge (1639), the planning of the campaigns of the Indian wars. . . Such walls encompassed as well the fevered talk which led to the executions of the Quakers on the Boston Common in 1649 and fierce denunciations of witchcraft. Rooms similar to these sheltered Goffe, Dixwell and Whalley, the regicides, who, after the return of Charles II, fled to New England, where they lived in retirement the rest of their days. In fact, almost all of the political history and romance of 17th Century New England could be written against the backgrounds of such interiors."

From the Handbook of the American Wing, written by R. T. H. Halsey and Charles O. Cornelius.

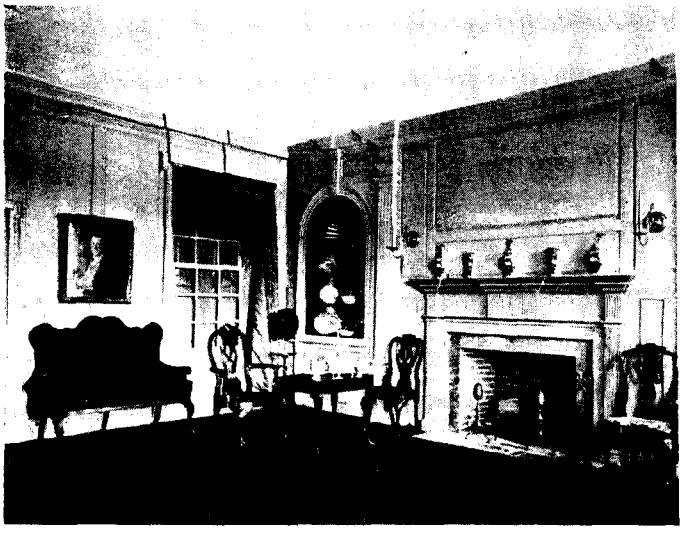
Copyright Metropolitan Museum of Art, 1924.

Room from Samuel Powel's "splendid seat" in Philadelphia, 1768

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A kitchen chimney of 17th Century bricks in the days before the iron crane, when pots and kettles swung from an ash sapling. The fireplace walls are sheathed in vertical pine boards. After the Capen House, Topsfield, Mass. (1683)

A Connecticut river-town interior, built up around a paneled fireplace wall of the second quarter of the 18th Century. The hearth is native brown stone, but the woodwork, concealing the older beams, shows new overseas influences



Except for the mantle, which replaced a more generous fireplace-opening, this paneled room is early Georgian. From Oriole, Somerset County, it is fairly representative of the homes of the officers of the famous Maryland Line in the battle of Long Island

As the colonists prospered they imported foreign marbles for their fireplaces. Witness this room (about 1750) from Marmion, Prince George County, Virginia. Pilasters, entablature, the landscape panels, all show the rococco influence of the period

A room from a Baltimore House, erected shortly before the war of 1812 expresses the new mode of the early Republic. Paneling is largely gone; decorations restrained; woodwork of mantle and alcoves wrought from solid pine with sure craftsmanship

Here we come back to New England—an interior typical of the early 19th Century; with its printed French wall paper and a mantlepiece attributed to Charles Bullfinch—our earliest practising architect and protagonist of the Adams style in this country

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Public Health in Soviet Russia

By LILLIAN D. WALD

WE entered Moscow on time. Here at the start it may not be irrelevant to say that in all our travels in Russia we were late but once, and then because of the washing out of a bridge near Tiflis; on another occasion we failed to make connections on coming down from the mountains to a railway junction. We were driven to the guest house of the Department of Health, the *Zdravnitsa* on Nikolai Vorbiovsky *periyluk,* where Dr. Semashko's assistant, Dr. Shunshilevitch, met us with cordial welcome. Our rooms opened onto a veranda overlooking hundreds of cathedral and church domes of Moscow—yellow, blue and gold, dazzling in the light of the setting sun; and the long days, from dawn at three till dusk at ten, gave us many hours to marvel at the colorful Muscovite heritage, just as it gave the Russians more than ordinary time to talk of their adventures and their interests.

The departmental guest houses are an interesting feature of the government, and we had the privilege of residing in two of them. After two weeks spent in the *Zdravnitsa,* house cleaners and summer repairers took possession and we were transferred to the guest house of the Department of Education, the "House of the Learned." Here, as in the *Zdravnitsa,* we met medical and technical experts from the provinces and from many foreign countries, invited as we had been to inspect, to confer or to report.

En route to Russia we had visited new experimental schools, clinics and nursing institutions in England and Germany, and were consequently in a student-research frame of mind. In giving our impressions of Russia we are invariably met with the assertion that as guests of the government we saw what the Soviet wished us to see, and nothing more. This was true only in part, for although our hosts were definite in their program of what they desired us to see and to judge, there were no obstacles whatsoever placed upon visits to people or places not slated for our scrutiny. We went to institutions indicated as interesting by relief workers, by chauffeurs or chance *droshke* drivers, or by suggestive signs which we passed, or by occasional Muscovites unfriendly to the Soviet Government. Many places were chosen at random and we went to them unannounced.

I had visited Moscow in 1910 and therefore I was able to compare the appearance of the city under the lavish Romanoff Dynasty and the present Soviet proletariat control. Beggars were everywhere, even more numerous than in 1910. Little children clothed in patches were pert and spry, and did not look dejected as beggars should look. The aged beggars crowded the churches and cathedrals as of old in Russia and as we were once accustomed to see them in Spain and Italy. There was a notable absence of the handsome equipages and gleaming swords of the ubiquitous officers that decorated and impeded in days of old. Then the people appeared to be in constant fear of the soldiers and the police, and even our American representative used camouflage (although the word was not then in vogue) lest we be embarrassed by our friendship for "Baboushka," at that time on trial. In June of this year as we drove

WE have heard much of the economic experiment of the Communist Republic, but what place has human life in the scheme of Revolution? Here, for the first time, Miss Wald gives her evaluation of the public health service of Soviet Russia. As founder of the famous public health nursing organization, Miss Wald is qualified to be an expert appraiser. Her visit last summer followed an invitation sent by the Narkomzdrav (Department of Health) to herself; to Dr. Alice Hamilton, professor of industrial medicine at Harvard University; to Dr. Haven Emeson, professor fo public health administration at Columbia University; to Elizabeth Farrell of the Department of Education, New York City; and to Professor Lillian Hudson of the Department of Nursing and Public Health at Teachers' College. Rosalind Zoglin, Barnard College graduate, accompanied them as secretary and interpreter. Dr. Hamilton's appointment on the Health Committee of the League of Nations necessitated postponement of her visit to Russia until October. Dr. Emerson's summer school engagements also caused postponement of his visit.

The invitation was given in order to make possible the contacts necessary to an exchange of ideas and to secure the benefit of observations and to discuss public health problems.

Literally translated, the banners carried by the babies say — We demand defense from flies! We demand dry and clean diapers! We demand mothers' breasts! We demand fresh air and light! We demand healthy parents! We demand trained nurses instead of midwives!

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

This picture card says, literally translated: "Out of one thousand children in Russia who died under one year of age, 175 were Mahommedans, 306 were Russians and 140 were Jews. The large number of deaths is the result of giving suckers to babies, and of feeding them with porridge and cow's milk especially in summer time. A small number of deaths depends on nursing and good care"

through the streets we thought that we had never seen so much movement and bustle, unless perhaps around the Brooklyn Bridge and Chambers Street at the close of the working day. Very few soldiers were seen; everyone was shabbily dressed; and beggars were all about. The men looked rather better than the women in their Russian blouses. Many of the girls were bare-footed or often in high-heeled shoes without stockings.

We visited the shops and found them jammed. One department store, at least, resembled Macy's on a bargain sale day and we had a long wait before we were served in the candy department. The shrines and the churches in their splendor, as well as the shops, were alluring, and it was with great effort that we set about to study the organizations for the protection of health and the education of children.

We spent four weeks in Moscow and its environs, and then travelled by boat up the Volga, accompanied by a doctor assigned from Dr. Lebedeva's staff, stopping at Kazan, Nijni-Novgorod, and Samara, that unfortunate center of the famines of the past and, alas, of the present year.

Russia, by reason of her geographical vastness alone, forbids to a visitor at any time a complete picture of conditions within her borders. Even more impossible is such a picture today, the logical sequence of her ten years of war, civil war, revolution, counter revolution, intervention, blockade and probably the world's most devastating famine. It is difficult, moreover, to give even a superficial picture of the Russia of today without a background of knowledge of pre-war conditions—of the struggles of the revolutionists reaching back into the seventies (perhaps best told in Prince Kropotkin's "Autobiography of a Revolutionist").

There was more than sympathy in the United States at the overthrow of the Romanoff dynasty, but many Americans shared the bitter disappointment of the early revolutionists when Russia did not glide from Tsarist oppression into a democratic republican form of government.

In the complex and difficult time of reconstruction now taking its upward curve in Russia a visitor may study some phase of life or purpose in which he is especially interested and yet his study will be of impermanent value, for changes and adjustments are so rapid that the Russia of 1924 is not the Russia of 1923, just as the Russia of 1923 was not that of 1920. Leaving to students of economics and politics to appraise those phases of the government, it may be profitable to sketch the picture seen by our party in the field of public health organization during the summer of 1924.

It is sufficient to say that with a real desire to know the facts about present day Russia and with perhaps unusual opportunities to hear first hand reports from returning travelers, we were surprised to find out how misinformed we were of the actual conditions of 1924. As an example, most of our acquaintances who had been to Russia before us warned us of the terrifying and ubiquitous vermin and bestowed upon us many packages of Keating's insect powder, rubber sheets for our beds, and sleeping bags to combat the foe. In London, Mrs. Philip Snowden, who had previously accompanied England's labor commission to Russia, gravely assured us that a ton of Keating's powder would be insufficient. And visitors returning as late as 1923 gave us touching gifts to protect us from that "Red Invasion." As a

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

matter of fact, we presented our rubber sheets to the Quakers (in Russia always pronounced "Quackers"), had no occasion to use the Keating's powder, and on reaching Tiflis converted the unused sleeping bags into Russian gowns. In hotels, guest houses, and in cabins on the Volga boats we slept between clean linen sheets, and keen scrutiny on our part failed to reveal the dreaded vermin. This riddance from vermin is significant, for it implies concerted and effective action on the part of the government throughout Russia and reflects a wholesome state of mind in the direction of cleanliness and order.

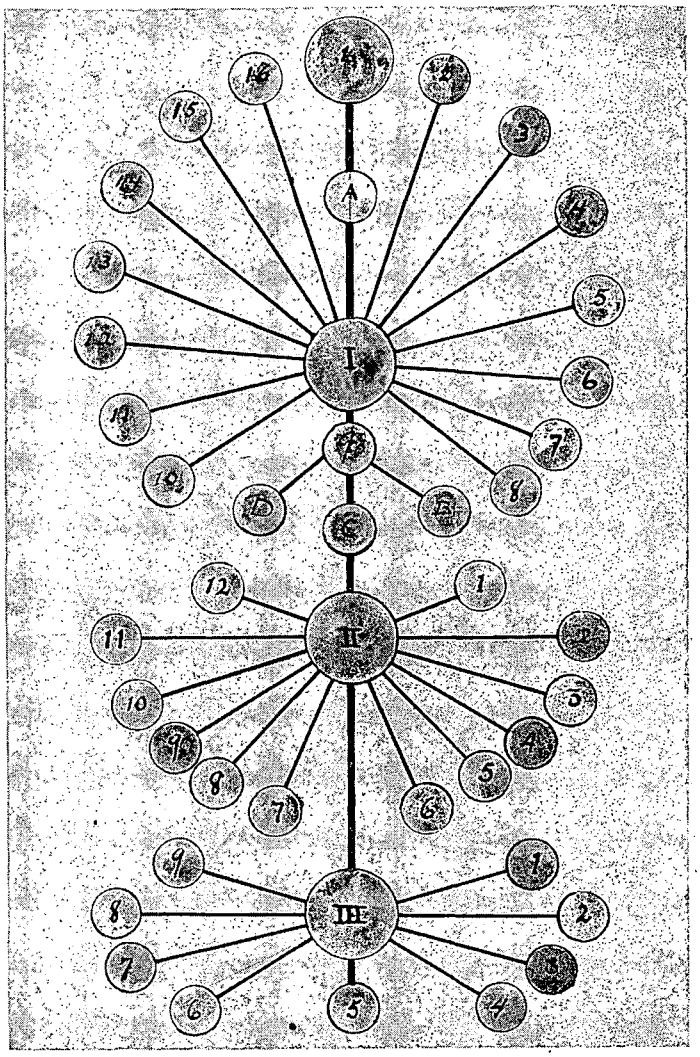
THE scheme of organization through which this concern for health is expressing itself is indicated by the chart. The central department of the People's Commissary of Health (the *Narkomzdrav*) of which Dr. Nicholai Alexandrovich Semashko is the commissar is not unlike that of the British Ministry of Health. He presides in dignified quarters over the health of Russia. The *Narkomzdrav* is federal in nature, having jurisdiction over the five united soviet republics; White Russia, the Ukraine, Siberia, Turkestan and Georgia. The functions are separated as shown by the chart into departments for Finance, Evacuation, Sanitoria Cures, Medical Cures, Sanitary Epidemiology, Sanitary Education, Protection of Mother and Child, Protection of Child Health, Roentgen Treatment, Medical Supply, Sanitary and Medical Division for the Navy, Transportation, General Sanitary Management, etc. Related to these departments are the Scientific Medical Council (1) which conducts research and serves in an advisory capacity; the Foreign Information Bureau (A) which is in a sense the interpreter in all foreign relations; and the General Administration Office (9) which also compiles the records for the *Narkomzdrav*.

The *Goubzdrav* is a political division which may be likened to our state health departments, and from the central offices in the provinces radiate twelve bureaus for the various functions of health, sickness, and general public welfare.

The *Oozdrav* is the local organization and its duties are of similar character for the restricted area.

The divisions of the *Narkomzdrav, Goubzdrav* and *Oozsdrav* are inter-related and function somewhat as do our federal, state and municipal departments.

On the sail of the child's boat this card says: Take care of the child. Don't let him wreck on the rocks. Rocks: bad care; dirt; suckers; dark room; porridge given under the age of six months; cow's milk; bad air



RUSSIA'S SCHEME OF PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATION
I. The Narkomsdrav, similar to a federal department,
II. The Goubsdrav, similar to a state department,
III. The Oozdrav, a local health organization (see text)

THE Bureau of greatest interest to us was the *Oohrana Materenstva Mladenchestva,* the division for the Protection of Mother and Child, to which our attention was first drawn. Dr. Vera Pavlovna Lebedeva, reputed to be a firm disciplinarian (and a tender mother), of dignified and attractive personality, administers this department which protects pregnant women, and provides general maternity care, consultation facilities, homes for mothers, nurseries and children's homes. Her sphere of influence extends wherever children under three exist.

Although Dr. Lebedeva is an administrative official of the central commissary she directs hospitals, training schools, demonstration centers, and exhibits for Moscow which are planned to be models for the whole country. After three the children are mechanically transferred with their records to the department for the Protection of Child Health under Dr. Ivanoff where they remain until they reach the age of seventeen. Dr. Ivanoff, an impressively earnest and devoted physician, is a Tolstoian. He had recently returned much inspired from a visit

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The legend here reads: Why do so many sucklings die in Russia? Because they are early given porridge and a sucker

to England and Scotland, made possible through the generosity of the Rockefeller Foundation.

An aggressive policy is evident in Dr. Lebedeva's department and some of her exhibitions demonstrate striking ability. To them come men and women, young and old, from all over Russia. Pictures, post cards, posters and travelling exhibits are sent out to the provinces, into the villages, to the peasants and factory workers.

Attention to improper feeding is stressed as the main cause of the very high infant mortality. The importance of breast feeding is dwelt upon and pictured from the legend of Romulus and Remus, nurtured through the sagacity of the wolf, up to the latest statistical records which show the relation of infant mortality to racial traditions of infant feeding. A beautiful picture of a Hebrew mother nursing her infant connects with the known results. Statistics are contrasted with those of the children of ignorant Russian women who give their babes the sweetened rag to suck.

Wax models showing symptoms of diseases were almost too realistic for us, and there were unattainable models. Pictures of rooms for parturient mothers and their infants were dream pictures, for every few if any could have applied the prescription to reality. But these are impressive indications of Dr. Lebedeva's aspirations. Posters and pictures warn against the diseases which should preclude marriage: tuberculosis, venereal diseases, insanity and epilepsy. Others on display read: "Motherhood is the social function of woman"; "Science is the aid of the proletariat in the struggle for existence." I coveted some of these pictures for America, but the price of duplication was prohibitive. In the exhibition rooms are citations and portraits of celebrated scientists and pediatrists, among them our Dr. Abraham Jacobi.

Mainly through the generosity of Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., we carried to Russia an exhibit of movies, books, charts, posters and reports, that indicated America's organization, instruction and administration in public health nursing. This is to be placed in a central library and loaned to other cities and to other republics.

Day nurseries in the factories are maintained by the industries and are supervised and "staffed" by Dr. Lebedeva. Pregnant women are paid their wages before and after childbirth and there is a mandate that mothers be allowed time off from work to nurse their infants. One day nursery in the textile industry is worthy of further description. The children there have a most thorough physical examination with tests and, as far as possible, mental measurements. The day's routine was as non-institutional as possible, even to the division at luncheon time into small groups in separate rooms. Mothers were allowed to stay at home with full pay if their children showed indisposition and the attending physician advised the infant's absence from the nursery. The bottles of milk were provided so that the prescribed feeding need not be altered.

Though the communal care of children in Russia is almost universal Dr. Lebedeva and other people in charge of the various protective institutions declared home care to be the ideal, and in one section at least, on the Volga, an organized effort was made to find foster homes for the waifs and orphans. "What would you?" said Madame Kalinina. "There have been migrations of 100,000 children into Moscow alone, and we must take the quickest way to shelter the greatest number."

The training school of the department of maternity and infancy is supported in part by the Quakers under the

The babies of Soviet Russia raise vigorous voices against the discomforts of swaddling, and all the menaces to baby health and welfare. They demand fresh air and light, healthy parents, trained nurses instead of midwives, breast feeding, and dry and clean diapers

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

special friendship of Dr. Graff, beloved by all. She represents the American Women's Hospital. The school gives preference to daughters of the proletariat and peasantry, though in June we saw several students who had had higher education and were of the student type in the American and English training schools. Dr. Lebedeva, herself a university graduate and filled with zeal for the peasantry and proletariat, believes that these young women can best carry across to their people the instruction they have received. In two years the students, many of whom have had little more education than to enable them to read and write are to be educated academically as well as trained for professional service.

Why do you drink my milk? Doesn't your mother nurse you?

A conference conducted by Dr. Lebedeva while we were in Moscow was a replica of an extremely active annual conference which might have been held anywhere in the United States where medical social workers are gathered together. In fact, the programs of the demonstration center in Moscow, although not always carried out in the local health centers, are far-reaching and admirably perfected in their details of propaganda by persuasion and education. There were clinics and milk stations where preparation, sterilization of containers, etc., were similar to the most approved technique in America. Though milk is scarce the infants of Russia have milk in abundance wherever the commissar of health is in control.

Dr. Lebedeva's program does not begin to reach all the women of Russia. In Moscow, the headquarters for health protection, it is estimated that 60 per cent of all births take place in hospitals; in the country regions only 10 per cent of the births come under any medical care at all.

The institution of the public health nurse as we define her has not been established, though in Moscow and in Leningrad and in Nijni-Novgorad, in Samara and in other places as well, we found the realization of her need and in some places a definite program had been formulated for the eventual development of this worker and teacher.

WE found unanimity upon the conviction that the primary problem in Russia was in the country. The peasantry represents 85 per cent of the population and the entire structure of education for the preservation of health and the care of the sick will have to be built up. In so far as it was possible the organization of the *Narkomzdrav* was directed towards securing trained personnel willing to live in the country and to educate the women in the care of their children and in the hygiene of their poor homes. But what a problem!

Illiteracy was almost universal before the revolution. There were very few hospitals or health centers, etc. These are being developed as fast as the impoverished government can do so. There are excellent schemes and idealistic programs, unfortunately dependent upon money, a far larger trained personnel than exists, and upon willingness of the staff to remain in these barren villages. In far greater degree than in America are country regions unserved by doctors.

The Feldcher and Feldcherin have not been favorably regarded by those who have known their representatives who have practiced in foreign quarters in America. They are really trained and constitute an instrument of service, at their best somewhere between the country doctor and the nurse. In Moscow they are generally discredited and doctors and nurses, it is hoped, will take their place; but as we travelled farther from the capital we found differences of opinion in regard to them, and in some centers very emphatic conviction on the doctors' part that at present they are the only people available for the poor villages.

In Samara the evidences of famine were plain to see. The doctor assigned to us as a guide took us to the poor as well as to the institutions of good repute. In some the babies were pitiful indeed, not only because of the effect of the famine, but because of the apparent unintelligent care. We saw tragic conditions, recognizable as the results of starvation. The hospital care was defended by doctors who claimed that they could not do better because of the unintelligent nursing. The buildings and equipment were clean. Even the courtyards were swept and without debris. The personnel seemed unnecessarily large, and with the exception of the physicians it consisted of untrained, illiterate women. One longed to get hold of the budget and to show where savings might be made and greater skill secured.

OUR hosts of the *Narkomzdrav* desired and asked for frank criticism and for such deductions as we could make; these we gave in a final conference in Dr. Semashko's pleasant office. We saw far-reaching plans, the desire to have the many children secure the best that science and devotion can give—and the sphere of influence of the commissar of health goes far. Care is not confined to the children. There are convalescent homes for adults as well as the young men in the country, near the cities, and in the mountains, in the Crimea and in the Caucasus—projects conceived in a large spirit. Vast estates have been turned over for healthful recreation and for cures. But it is obvious that the performance lags far behind the aspirations, and it would be unfair to compare Russia's organizations with America's. It is but just to record here that some institutions, notably the preventorium for tuberculosis in Moscow, the school medical institute and the permanent exhibit were more thorough and complete than any similar organization known to us.

Russia faces an unparalleled problem, but remembering her wars, her famines, her poverty and the long ages of illiteracy of her people, the achievement of the last two or three years in the field of public health and preventive measures is extraordinary.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

What Has She Done With It?

"Preferred Ways of Living"

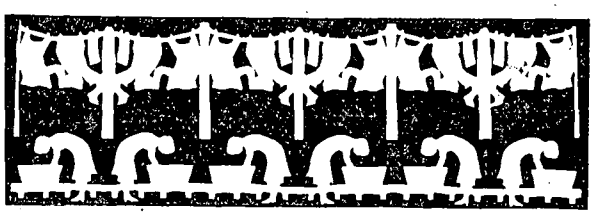
By MARTHA BENSLEY BRUÈRE

GETTING through the election is like having ordered twenty pounds of kitchen soap—you know you haven't got to think of soap again for a long while! There's time now more or less to concentrate on what the election was for and to get down to the main business of citizenship.

Which is?

Let Professor Franklin H. Giddings answer: "The creative efforts of history are concentrated upon one comprehensive achievement, which is, attainment of a preferred way of living."

What way of living do we women prefer and how are we going to attain it?



A life with leisure!

A LIFE with leisure and freedom in it; a life with plenty of work but little toil, a life of interesting happenings and time to take part in them—we all know the glittering generalities that make up the dream of our preferred way of living. And precipitating these glittering generalities into brass tacks, that vast majority of us who do our own housework want it made much lighter than it ever has been. We want some power besides our own muscles in the kitchen. We want electric power. Wherever we are not getting cheap electricity—and that is most places outside of California, Oregon, Washington, some scattered sections of the Northwest and of Wisconsin—legislative action is usually necessary to give it to us. Why not see to it that the new legislatures which we have just elected pass the necessary laws?

The legislation needed is different in different states. Pennsylvania's Giant Power Survey is making a comprehensive plan of what can be done throughout the state. A completely electrified farm is being established near Harrisburg to show exactly how this preferred way of living can be established for the farmer's wife. But to make the plan is as far as they can go. It is up to the women of Pennsylvania to see that they get what has been proved possible.

It is planned to introduce a bill to create a Power Authority into the New York State legislature early in the session—a bill which will be the first step toward cheap electricity. A similar bill was defeated last year by a small majority because we women had not taken enough interest in it to direct our representatives to put it through. But busily performing those ardous labors with the tub, the stove and the broom from which cheap electricity would free us, we absented ourselves from the hearing where we might have made our wishes understood. Only one group of women, the Women's City Club of New York, sent a representative to urge the passage of the bill, and with the exception of the State employes who were there on duty, she was the only woman in the room.

Are we still too busy this year to give ourselves a chance of leisure? A further step toward our preferred ways of living? Or will the Women's City Club of Rochester, and the women's clubs of Buffalo and Syracuse and the rest join in too and get in the Granges and the Federated Clubs, and the League of Women Voters and the rest and see it through? There's no reason why we should let them balk us by making it a party measure as they did last year and so slating it for defeat. Democrat and Republican, Jew and Gentile, black and white, we are all parasites of the power that runs the cook stove. And that bill is slated to come up in New York State in January.

Something of the sort will probably come up in every state during 1925, and no more material gain can come through legislation next year than through these bills that may give us cheap power. If we pay no more attention to them than we have so far, what are our votes for? What right have we to leisure if we won't even use the vote to get it?

Too busy to vote for leisure!

"THIS," said the gentleman who "does" the books for the Graphic, "is in your line. Can you give me a few hundred words about it?"

He handed me Lorine Pruett's "Women and Leisure."

The title filled me with resentment. What have I to do with leisure? If I had it whose business would it be but my own? So I crushed it into my laden brief case and commuted slowly up the Hudson. Opening it under a purple gum tree on a summer afternoon belated into November, my eye fell upon tables and statistics! Now I have but a jaded appetite for tables and am sometimes constrained to do statistics myself, so that it was an effort to plunge into it.

But being in I found, after the marshalling of much material of the sort which is common property of those who investigate, a very significant section giving the results of a questionnaire which had been answered by more than three hundred girls. If their choice had been actually unlimited two out of three of them would have preferred a career to a home with its implied husband and children, and in their

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

self-revealing day dreams they made the same choice in about the same proportion. But choice for women is still usually between the half-time job of the wife and mother and the full-time job of a career even though that may be no more engrossing than filing bills in an office. Conflict comes when women want one thing and must take another —how shall they reconcile these two things and get their preferred way of living?

Freedom to adventure is Dr. Pruette's answer, made in a very wonderful tenth chapter which is the real claim of the book to permanence—its value as a light in the befogged present.

. . . What guarantee is there that freedom to adventure will bring a preferred way of living? . . . There is no guarantee, no certainty, no proof. Yet what of the other side? Can society allow the man or woman who is needed to stay at home to perform the maintenance tasks of living . . . to leave their old duties behind and run away to that wild sweet thing called adventure? . . . Yet not otherwise can preferred ways of living be found. . . . In scientific language freedom to adventure is freedom to experiment and they are experimenting as far as they know how and as far as they dare. . . .

So long as the obligatory child or the accidental child exists, there is not for women freedom of activity. When motherhood is recognized as a vocation to be chosen or rejected, without public censure or private blame, women can be said to have the right to choose their own vocations. . . . Strangely it is often those who most devoutly believe in the maternal instinct who are most fearful of the consequences of letting women choose their children. . . . It is the . . . dictum that the child must be the foremost in all the interests of the mother that operates as the greatest check upon experimentation by women.

Society cannot afford *not* to permit this freedom. And while this freedom to adventure may lead to the destruction of some women as it has of some men always, to the wrecking of some homes as it has before with men, to the detriment of some children as it has before when the father heard the call of other values . . . that loss must be accounted happy gain which serves to point the way toward . . . the attainment of a preferred way of living.

Dr. Pruette is preaching the very hardest doctrine for women to understand or accept, the one we most need education in—the doctrine of toleration. But, of course, we can be taught!

A preferred way of living!

WE know that we can be taught because we've succeeded in teaching ourselves certain definite things. And I suppose we mustn't count the time long that it takes us to learn when we can see that we are actually doing it. Take such a definite thing as the Christmas shopping season which is now upon us. Not more than a quarter of a century ago the hardships to the employes in the department stores during the Christmas rush began to be pointed out by the Consumer's League of which Mrs. Florence Kelley was general secretary. Up to that time women in general did not think of it as being any thing worse than inconvenient to themselves to shop in the last ten days before Christmas. In 1902 the situation in the large cities was unspeakable. In 1914 a book by Mrs. Kelley, Some Ethical Gains Through Legislation—shows a situation mitigated in spots. A week ago Mrs. Kelley wrote:

The stories of Christmas cruelties in this book, could, I think, *not* be duplicated now in New York. The Christmas horror in the stores now, is not so concentrated in the week before Christmas as it used to be. It is an appalling, sustained, universal drive beginning in October. Having the numbers of little young children very greatly reduced in stores and factories at all times in the year is at least a transitional gain.

That the Christmas shopping situation is improved shows that we women who do that shopping are capable of educating ourselves: that Christmas is still a horror in the stores shows how much more of that sort of education we still need. Something like half a million women are employed in stores with the relentless rush of our Christmas present buying upon them at this very moment!

Here's a job for that restless contingent of the younger women who want something to do *now!* Three weeks and three days to work in. We got out the vote, didn't we? Well, what's the vote for if we can't find a way to use it to stop the Christmas rush? Go to it, Blanche!

Stop the Christmas Rush, Blanche!

THERE'S a great deal of self-education and social training and an appreciation of the virtues of toleration in the very fine action of the Young Women's Christian Association in declining the invitation of the Department of Education to cooperate with them, the National Educational Association, and the American Legion, in the celebration of Education Week. Of course on the face of it we should expect them to be cooperating enthusiastically but as Mabel Cratty, general secretary, explains, the National Board "has felt it necessary to decline the invitation to participate this year because of certain elements in the announced program which seemed to be inconsistent with the position of the Board in regard to world peace and international cooperation."

And so the Y. W. C. A. will throw the weight of its six hundred thousand members with the American Education Conference which is to be held independently at the same time whose president has announced:

The presentation of the problems of vocational training, public health, child welfare, home economies and allied subjects seem to us of more value than generalities about patriotism. We assume patriotism and then go on to build on it.

We women fought for our votes on the ground of making democracy more widespread, as a step toward our preferred way of living. It almost looks as though we might learn to use our new civic power to safeguard that tolerance under the wing of which our little adventures and experiments in a new means to that end might be safeguarded? And perhaps understanding how intolerance holds us back from our own preferred ways of living, we might make a definite stand with the Y. W. C. A. against having the young trained under the ugly shadows of prejudice and terror and fear and violence.

Education through fear

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Photographs by courtesy of the Brooklyn Museum

The mother of Mestrovic

A Balkan Sculptor

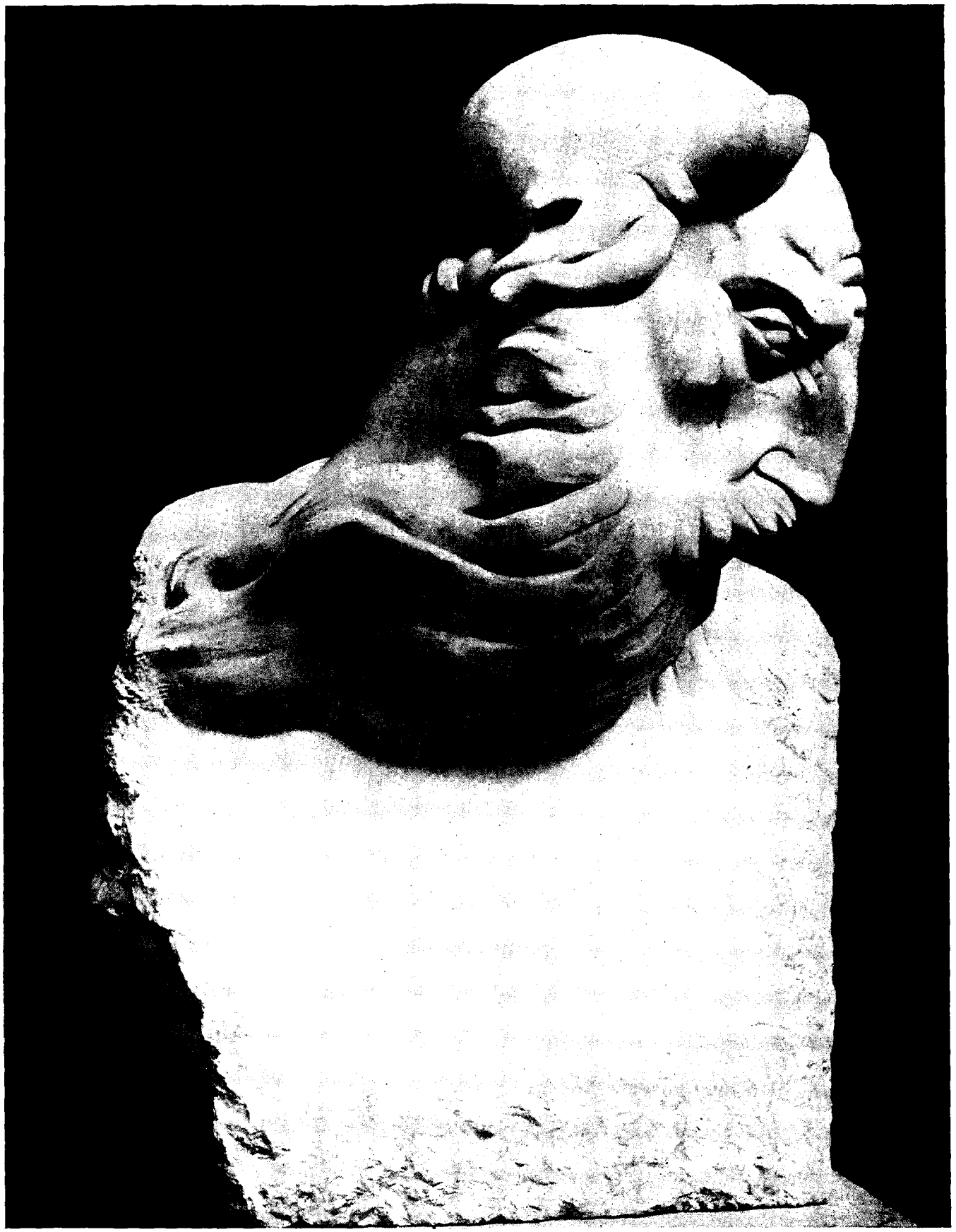
SOMETHING of the feeling of all children for their mothers is in the portrait of the mother of Ivan Mestrovic at the top of this page. To the world she was a simple Dalmatian peasant woman whose life was to work on the land with her husband and to rear her children with the wisdom at her command. To Ivan her son, whose fingers shaped images in clay and carved them out of strong Dalmatian walnut until the art world of Rome, Paris, London —and now of New York—placed his name alongside of William Blake and Puvis de Chavanne as perhaps the greatest religious sculptor since the Renaissance, this peasant woman was illumined with spiritual beauty, clothed in noble dignity. So children are sometimes gifted to see the adults who make their world for them.

For the first time in America, in the new wing of the Brooklyn Museum, the work of Ivan Mestrovic is exhibited, coincident with the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. Survey Graphic reproduces a few characteristic pieces on the following pages.

Americans have waited many years to see Mestrovic's work. The fame of his tragic and heroic interpretation of the wrongs of Serbia has long since preceeded him for he has been recognized during the past fifteen years in Europe as one of the foremost modern sculptors. Born in 1883, in Dalmatia, his first triumph was in Rome when at the great International Art Exhibition in 1911, his work, shown on a large scale in the Serbian pavilion, excited universal interest. Later, after the outbreak of the World War, Mestrovic gained the admiration of England by his exhibition at the Victoria and Albert Museum, and since then there have been many exhibitions in London, Paris and elsewhere in Europe.

Mestrovic is the interpreter of the endurance and faith that kept Serbia's spiritual integrity intact under the long centuries of Turkish domination, until at last under a peasant king, she won her freedom

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



MOSES

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

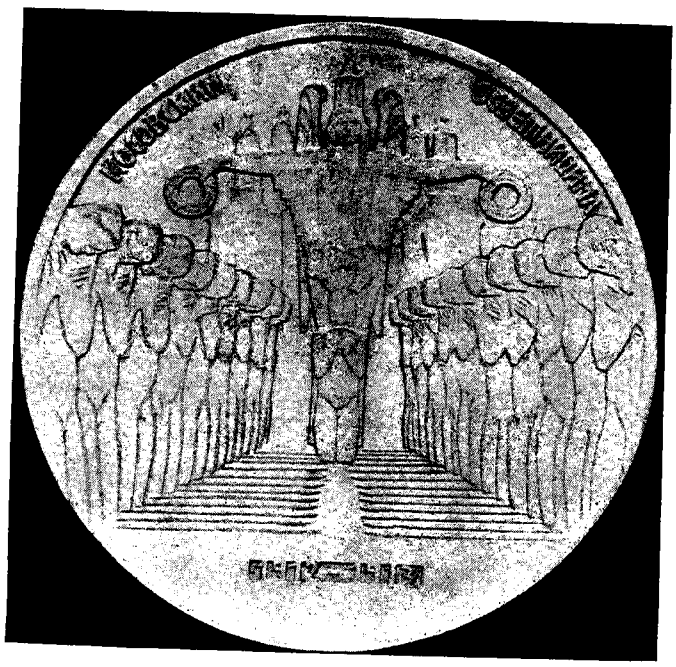
THE WARRIOR

Rodin, contemplating Mestrovic's choice of violent and primitive subjects and his original style and treatment which lend to the impression of heroic strength, said of the exhibition in Rome in 1911 that the Jugo-Slav sculptor was the phenomenon of the age

THE KOSSOVO MEDAL

In the Kossovo medal a totally different phase of Mestrovic's genius manifests itself. The sculptor was moved to express his deep religious feeling in this emblem of peace. The model for the medal was made after the first Balkan War in 1913, commemorating the fact that the Serbian army had won a great military victory, avenging the equally great defeat on the field of Kossovo, over five hundred years before. Serbia was at last free from Turkish rule.

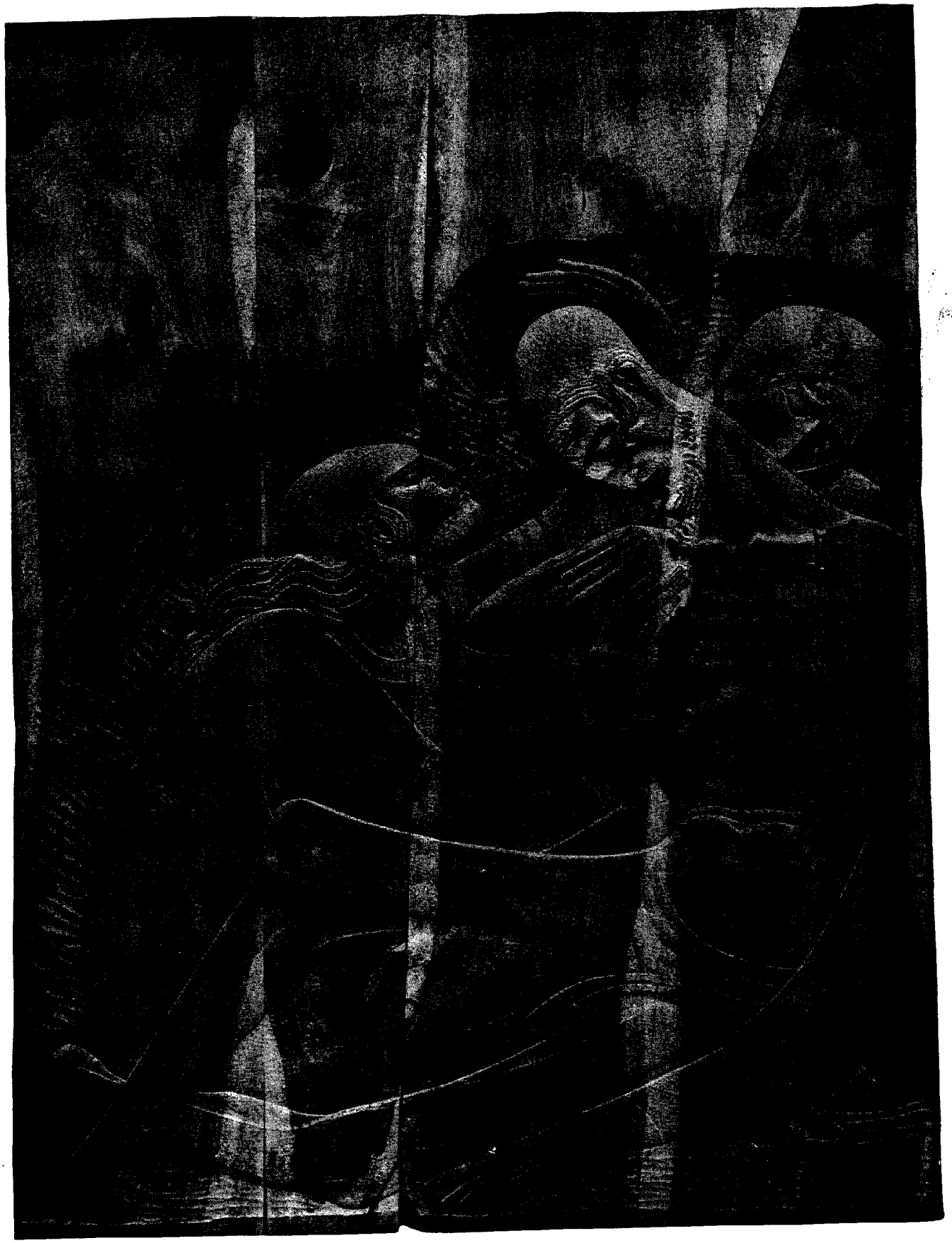
The warriors are kneeling with their spears laid at the feet of the angel of peace, their heads bowed, their hands clasped in prayer and thanksgiving. Before the figure is monarchy reverently lowering its crown, back of the angel an emblem of the Byzantine churches and monasteries, one of which, and perhaps the most beautiful, is the Cathedral of Gratchinitza on the field of Kossovo in southern Serbia, where the great battle was fought and lost in 1389. King Lazar, the ruler of the Serbian Empire had mourned over the encroachment of the Turks during the period covering seventy to a hundred years since the zenith of the Southern Slav's greatest geographical holding, and widest world influence, under Czar Dushan, and when the Turks attacked Southern Serbia, and the battle on the field of Kossovo was raging, he prayed for guidance; it may have been a vision, it may be a legend, it may have grown out of the hunger for consolation, but---an angel asked him whether he would choose for his country an earthly or a heavenly crown, promising if he chose the former, victory over the Turks on the morrow, with which would go all the pride and loot and spiritual trauma (wounding) of victory. If he chose a spiritual crown centuries of martyrdom, slavery, misery, but spiritual growth and eventually the highest victory. King Lazar chose the heavenly crown.



Serbia is the only country in the world which has made its National Day one of defeat, instead of one on which a victory was won. Kossovo Day has been their greatest National memorial holiday since 1389, because through oppression, through poverty, through disillusionment, they have believed unwaveringly that King Lazar made the wiser choice.

R. S. M.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



ALTAR PIECE CARVED IN DALMATIAN WALNUT

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

When Union Locks Horns With Union

By ROBERT W. BRUÈRE

WHEN trade unionist faces trade unionist, the one as employer and the other as employe, old issues take on new complexions. What may yet go down into history as an industrial *cause célèbre* is the deadlock between the United Mine Workers of America and members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers as owners and operators of the Coal River Collieries in Boone County, West Virginia.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is a trade union, not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, whose members are among the most highly skilled and most highly paid wage workers not only in America, but in the world. In harmony with their policy of extending the activities of organized labor beyond the limits set by traditional collective bargaining, members of the Brotherhood, under the leadership of President Warren S. Stone, bought valuable coal properties in the thick vein bituminous coal fields of the Kanawha District in West Virginia. The Coal River Collieries are not owned by the Brotherhood as an organization, but stock is sold only to "locomotive engineers and their friends." From the point of view of trade union policy, the Coal River Collieries figure in the controversy as if they were in fact owned by the Brotherhood instead of by its members and officers as individuals.

For some months these mines have been shut down because the management finds it impossible to operate without a loss under the wage scale stipulated by the United Mine Workers of America.

> The members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers [writes President Stone, in addressing John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers] who have invested over $3,000,000 in these properties are entitled to some return on their investment, and I think you will concede this; and yet at the present price at which coal is selling, and the cost of mining under the Jacksonville Agreement, it is impossible for the union mines to break even. Under the 1917 agreement, it cost us $1.12 per ton loaded on cars, the actual wages paid to miners without any charge for depreciation or overhead. Under the Jacksonville Agreement of 1924, it costs $1.63 per ton, without charging any overhead or any return on the investment. The average price at which coal is selling f.o.b. is $1.50 per ton—not much incentive to open a mine or work it under those conditions. We want to run a union mine, and expect to run one if we run it at all, but it is impossible to do so when the non-union fields around us can produce coal so much more cheaply, and have a monopoly on the entire market.

In reply, President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers writes:

> You refer to the cost of production at your West Virginia properties. Your company occupies no different position in this matter than any other of the thousands of coal companies which have agreements with our organization. The United Mine Workers cannot be responsible for problems of management in which they have no voice. The question of efficient management and low cost of production to enable you to remain in the market with competing coal companies is one that must be dealt with by your corporation. It is a problem that ever confronts one who elects to become a coal operator.

The issue raised in these sentences is pivotal to the question as to whether collective bargaining shall become static and so limit the activities of labor to hours, wages and physical working conditions, or whether wage-workers shall go forward to that fuller participation in the development of industry and government of which labor banks and independent political action, if they survive, will be remembered as forerunners. It is because this old controversy has arisen between two groups of trade unionists instead of between a trade union and an ordinary business corporation that it is developing new and far-reaching implications. Already there are signs that its settlement, if and when in this instance it is settled, will profoundly influence the future not only of the labor movement itself, but also of American industrial and political policy.

These signs appear in the letters which have been exchanged between the two labor groups. As diplomatic conversations they began with the chip-on-the-shoulder attitude that so frequently characterizes trade disputes. There had been a brush or two between local representatives of the miners' union and the contractor to whom the locomotive-engineers assigned the preliminary physical equipment of the mines, owing to the fact that "the original contract for building certain houses at one of the mines was unwittingly given to a non-union contractor." The real set-to, however, started when the locomotive engineers began to load coal at the tipple. On March 21, 1923, Percy Tetlow, international representative of the United Mine Workers in District 17, with headquarters at Charleston, West Virginia, reported to Philip Murray, then acting president of the United Mine Workers, that he had been advised "by the general manager of the company's headquarters at Huntington, West Virginia, that they would not deal with us and that we would be required to wait, and the matter would have to be taken up with Mr. Stone by Mr. Lewis upon his return from Europe." Mr. Tetlow explained that while preliminary equipment work was in progress at the mines, he had permitted union men to work there although the contractor "has been paying far below the scale of wages for inside and outside work"; now that the mines were in operation, however, he had notified the miners that "by reason of the company's attitude we cannot permit these men to continue to work with the flat declaration from the company that they are going to run the mine non-union." The mine officials deny that this statement was made; but on March 26, Mr. Murray, as acting president, endorsed Mr. Tetlow's decision as "perfectly justifiable," and notified President Stone of Mr. Tetlow's "purpose to call the men out, providing a sincere effort on the part of your management is not made to negotiate a contract at an early date." The Engineers' Chief resented this "threat" as especially offensive in view of the fact that "the organization I have the honor to represent fed and clothed the miners of West Virginia for months

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

when no other organization was coming to their assistance." He explained to Mr. Murray that the manager of the Coal River Collieries had been instructed to pay the union scale of wages and he called special attention to "the preparations which are now being made to make this a model camp. The miners will live under better conditions than any miners have lived in West Virginia before. . . . And if because of this we are to be selected to crowd the fight, why, we will simply have to let the fight come." But President Stone did not stop here. He, too, beat the tom-tom:

> You know, brother Murray, [he wrote] I have been in the game too long to be scared by any threat like that. . . . If the whole thing hinges on insisting that we sign the check-off system and allow your representative to say who shall and who shall not work in the mines, then the fight will have to come because we are not going to instruct our manager to sign the check-off system, and we intend to have the say as to who can and who cannot work in these mines. No walking delegate or business agent can keep a man in our employ who either uses booze or dope, and who does not behave himself and act like an American citizen should act.

Mr. Murray thereupon voiced his amazement at "the arbitrary attitude you have assumed with respect to the organization of your company's properties in West Virginia and Kentucky," and continued:

> The inference contained in your communication would tend to create the impression that the members of the United Mine Workers of America are un-American. . . . The phrases used by yourself in this letter are the common, everyday expressions of the non-union coal operators in Logan, McDowell and Mingo County fields of West Virginia.

The "Dear Friends and Brothers" were developing a very pretty quarrel along the traditional line. By May the strike was on. On June 8 the chief engineer of the Coal River Collieries reported that matters had rapidly gone from bad to worse "until it became clearly evident that it would be necessary for us to discharge practically the entire organization and start over again. . . . As a number of these men were living in our homes it became necessary that they be moved as soon as possible in order that the new men we took on should not be subjected to intimidation or suggestions of violence from within our own camp."

Keystone View Co.

Warren S. Stone, chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers

By this time the press, and the non-union operators particularly, began to "smile sarcastic." When in June President Lewis of the Mine Workers returned from Europe, he took over the negotiations with President Stone. The unseemliness of the temper in which the controversy had been carried on apparently dawned on both sides. They called in the president of the Iowa State Federation of Labor as a friendly arbitrator, and on June 6 entered into a collective agreement which remained in force until March 31, 1924. By that date the United Mine Workers, under the leadership of President Lewis, had negotiated a collective agreement (known as the Jacksonville agreement because it was framed at Jacksonville, Florida, in a conference with the coal operators of the Central Competitive Field,—Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, western Pennsylvania) which became the basis for district agreements between the miners and the coal operators in the outlying unionized fields, and which the miners' officials interpreted as superceding the gentlemen's agreement with President Stone under which all disputes were to have been referred to the president of the Iowa State Federation. The Jacksonville agreement provided that the wage scale which the miners had been able to establish during and immediately after the war should be continued for three years.

It is to the terms of this agreement that President Stone referred when he said that its acceptance by the Coal River Collieries would result in a loss of 13 cents a ton at the f.o.b. mine price as it stood in August, 1924; refused to renew the collective agreement with the United Mine Workers; and rather than operate on a non-union basis, decided to close the mines down. At the same time, he stopped the policy of eviction disclosed by the chief engineer in his report of June 8. In addressing President Lewis on August 25, President Stone wrote:

> If your miners are on strike, as you state, since April 1, it is news to us because there has not been a day passed from April 1 up until now that every miner on the property, with the exception of three, would have gladly gone to work had we said the word. They have been allowed to live in the houses without rent, and in addition to that, when their funds were exhausted and some of the families were hungry, we have fed them from our supply store.

The correspondence, published in the United Mine Workers' Journal for October 1, 1924, ends with a letter from Mr. Lewis to President Stone in which the miners' president declared that:

> For nearly five months you have closed the four mines of this company and maintained them in idleness rather than make such an agreement (Jacksonville basis). For nearly five months the United Mine Workers of America has been obliged to provide food and other assistance for your striking employes. Will you settle or will you continue to fight? If you elect to terminate this strike I shall be glad indeed to meet you at once to arrange the details.

THERE, at this writing, the matter stands. And there it might continue to stand indefinitely if the colleries were in an organized field and if the dispute involved only the United Mine Workers and an ordinary business corporation. For the financial predicament of the Coal River

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Colleries is not unlike that of scores of bituminous coal operators in almost every unionized section of the country. The developed capacity of the industry is so much in excess of current demand that it is only at the peak of the business cycle that even so many as two-thirds of all the mines can hope to find a profitable market for their product. Throughout the summer a half, and sometimes more than a half, of the miners in the one hundred per cent organized bituminous field of Illinois were reported out of work, a situation which President Farrington of the Illinois miners attributes to the competition of the non-union fields, where in certain instances of record operators have cut wages to less than one-half of the union scale. But it happens that the executives of the two unions whose members are involved represent two fundamentally divergent points of view with respect to the status and functions of organized labor, that all unions within the labor movement are undergoing a re-alignment on the basis of this divergence, and that the case of the Coal River Colleries promises to become a test case.

THE contrast between the present economic and political policies of the United Mine Workers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is one of the curiosities of labor history. In the early days of the American coal industry, the miners had a reputation for radicalism. Many of their leaders had come from England in the days when Owens' influence was strong; many of them had had first-hand experience in the Chartist movement. They were among the first of American unions to depart from the traditional craft basis of organization and to require all workers in or about the mines to transfer their allegiance from the union of their craft to the miners' inclusive industrial union. Before the Plumb Plan for "government ownership and democratic management of the railroads" had been heard of, the miners in convention assembled had gone on record in favor not only of public ownership of the mines, but also of all other means of production and exchange that are collectively used. Again in their 1919 convention, they adopted a resolution in which they held that "the coal supply of our nation should be owned by the commonwealth and operated in the interest of, and for the use and comfort of, all the people of the commonwealth."

But the abnormal war demand and war prices resulted in the opening of new mines and the enlargement of old ones to a point where they could turn out almost twice as much bituminous coal as the country normally uses. When the post-war boom broke, the miners found that a bed of quicksand had been spread beneath their organization. The non-union fields especially had expanded at an alarming rate. During the strike of 1922 the non-union mines of West Virginia, eastern Kentucky, Alabama, Tennessee, and the Somerset and Connellsville sections of Pennsylvania were able to supply over 60 per cent of the country's average weekly consumption. When the industrial deflation was in full swing, non-union operators began to slash wages at such a rate that even the Coal Age, a trade journal devoted to the operators' interests, declared that "if the practice (in the non-union fields) of lowering wages to meet every new contract made continues, the wage rate will fall below a level at which any working man can live."

Confronted by this situation, the miners forgot everything except the desperate necessity of maintaining their wage scale which, in view of the reduced average number of working days in the unionized fields, they regarded as the only possible guarantee of a reasonable annual income. Moreover, with the growth of the non-union operators' influence in the industry, the United Mine Workers found their large treasury recurrently depleted, not only by the cost of defensive strikes and attempts to organize non-union territory, but by assaults upon them in the courts, of which the Borderland case, notable because of Judge Albert B. Anderson's sweeping injunction designed to debar them from the non-union fields, is still fresh in the public memory.

Keystone View Co.

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America

UNDER this pressure, every issue but the maintenance of the wage scale fell into abeyance. It was against the reduction of this scale that they waged the strike of 1922. Their national leaders, having won the strike, tossed the nationalization resolution into the discard. In an effort to win and hold what was then prevailing public sentiment, they lumped the advocates of nationalization with the "radicals" and "reds," took from such recalcitrants as Alexander Howatt in Kansas the command of their own districts, and forced such advocates of the miners' "larger program" as John Brophy, president of the central Pennsylvania bituminous miners, to temper their insurgency and fall back into line. By 1924, the national officers of the miners, who in earlier years would have been counted upon to lead in the movement for independent political action, were notably inconspicuous in the Conference for Progressive Political Action; and during the presidential campaign, President Lewis publicly announced his support of President Coolidge and the Republican ticket. The policy of the United Mine Workers today is essentially, and almost exclusively, a policy of pure and simple collective bargaining. They appear to have accepted as a proper delimitation of the trade union's function the clause in their standard district agreement which provides that "the management of the mines and the direction of the working forces, are vested exclusively in the operator."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Locomotive Engineers have been moving in the opposite direction for reasons quite contrary to those to which Marxian Socialists looked as the mainsprings of labor activity. Not their poverty, but their prosperity, is leading them to break the bounds of their traditional wage-workers' status. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was organized during the Civil War in resistance to precisely such a wage cutting policy as is now being pursued by the operators in the non-union coal field. Almost from the beginning they were nicknamed the Aristocracy of Labor. In contrast with the miners, they were conservatively indifferent to the appeals of industrial unionism. They were quite willing to hold aloof from the unskilled men who keep the tracks in repair, and from the skilled craftsmen, who later formed the associated shopcraft division of the American Federation of Labor, with which they themselves have never affiliated. I remember how Carlton Parker, after having observed their seeming indifference to the desperately exploited workers in the hop and wheat fields of the Pacific Coast, used to protest that the Locomotive Engineers was not a labor organization at all.

From 1864, when it was organized in Detroit, until very recently, the Brotherhood has very narrowly centered its energies upon the interests of its own members. The unusually severe tests which, from the nature of the responsibility involved in driving a train, railroad managements apply in selecting engineers has made them a picked body of men. Not only have their ranks been thoroughly protected from invasion by the unskilled, and especially the unskilled immigrants who, until recently, flowed in a steady stream into the bituminous coal fields, but they have had the further advantage that their industry is not susceptible of indefinite extension. Practically no new railroads are being built in America today. The engineers' organization thus rests upon firm rock as compared with the shifting sands that harass the miners' union.

For these and similar reasons, the Locomotive Engineers, both as individuals and as a union, have accumulated funds which they are not disposed to bury or lay up in a napkin. As early as 1867, they established a Mutual Life and Accident Association, which today carries over $200,000,000 worth of insurance, and pays out some $4,000,000 a year in death, accident and sickness benefits. They operate pension and other funds, not only for the aged and disabled members, but also for the protection of their wives and children. In 1920, they opened the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Cooperative National Bank, which four years later had resources exceeding $29,000,000.

The effect of this economic strength and of these enterprises upon the psychology of the Locomotive Engineers has been profound. Increasingly they think of themselves not in the terms of the master and servant clause in our statutes and judicial decisions, but in terms of economic equality with their fellow citizens of all ranks, pursuits and professions. And this they do as *wage-workers* and members of a trade union, not as individuals who cease to be wage-workers and trade unionists insofar as they become capitalists and investors.

The implication of this psychological change emerges in an editorial article published in the official Locomotive Engineers' Journal for June, which declares that "cooperative banking can and will revolutionize the power of the wage-earners of the world; when the workers once learn to organize their saving and spending resources, they can speedily obtain control of credit, and he who controls credit controls industry as well." There is no disposition here to accede to the proposition that the management and direction of the working forces "are vested exclusively in the operator"! The implication of this statement runs through another article in the same issue of the Journal which, under the caption, The Plumb Plan, reminds the delegates to the Engineers' Fourth Triennial Convention that they were the moral and intellectual leaders in the plan for the "democratic ownership and control of the railroads" while its author was alive. "The Engineers will have to resume an even greater responsibility now that he has gone. . . . We have long since taken our dirt roads out of private hands; we shall have to do the same with our steel roads. . . . Here is another opportunity for the Brotherhood to render a great public service, especially since Grand Chief (now President) W. S. Stone is the National President of the Plumb Plan League." The logic of the policy so indicated led the national executives of the Brotherhood actively to sponsor the Third Party movement just as the adherence of the president of the miners' union to the Republican Party was consonant with the recent conservatism of the miners' industrial policy.

THESE two divergent points of view are in clash at the Coal River Collieries, and it is from them that this controversy derives its larger social significance. The situation there bears certain underlying resemblances to that which confronted the management and the shopcraft unions on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at the end of the railroad shopmen's strike for 1922 (see B. & O. Engine No. 1003, The Survey, January 1924). Had the unions in that case adhered to the rigid logic of traditional collective bargaining, it is conceivable that the B. & O. might have felt constrained to abandon its locomotive repair shops and make contracts with outside non-union concerns. Instead, they came forward with a plan for technical cooperation designed to show that "organized labor under proper conditions will rapidly acquire a fundamentally constructive attitude toward industry; . . . that there is a next step in collective bargaining which, if it can be taken, will enhance the value of the institution and replace its purely negative functions by positive, constructive ones."

The situation at the Coal River Collieries is not unlike that which has arisen scores of times in the needle trades where, in periods of business expansion, new shops tend to spring up with the same disconcerting rapidity that characterizes the opening of new mines. I put the problem to a leading executive in one of the largest needle trade unions. Passing over the immediate equities in the case, which are not here under discussion, and turning to the far-reaching question of policy, he explained the practice in his own organization. In the years when the members of his union were struggling for union recognition and for collective agreements as the essential defense against the sweat-shop, they necessarily focussed their energies upon a living wage as their major objective. Now, however, that their union is recognized at least as widely as the miners' union, and the principle of the living wage has been established, they find it both to their immediate and long term advantage to introduce a considerable degree of flexibility into the enforcement of their agreements.

Assume, [he said in effect] (*Continued on page* 304)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

What Calles Faces

Can the First Labor President Solve Mexico's Puzzle?

By CARLETON BEALS

THE new labor president of Mexico takes office this month. When Plutarco Elias Calles returned from his European tour a few weeks ago I interviewed him a number of times in New York. He is of medium height, powerfully built, with large piercing black eyes and heavy Arabic-Indian features—a picture of health, energy and good-nature.

"What was the outstanding impression of your European trip?" I asked him.

"The desperation of the German workers," he replied. "And at that they are a thousand times better off than my people of Mexico. And yet they call me a radical. Is it too much to demand that twelve million people, heretofore denied all the rights of civilized beings, be educated, given sanitary homes and the possibility of earning decent wages?"

"And in France?"

"France is the refuge of the old so-called Mexican aristocracy. In France they asked me, do you know such and such persons—men who have done their best to betray my country?"

"And your reply?"

He leaned forward in his chair, his finger vertical between his piercing black eyes. "It was at a dinner. I sat between a marquesa and a princess. The princess had asked me the question. I told her, 'Why should I know such people? I am a plebeian.' And at the banquet tendered me by the Commune of Paris, a most reactionary gathering, when they asked me what policy I intended to follow, I said, 'I intend to carry on the work of Jean Juarès, whom you murdered.'"

Whatever may be the individual attitude toward General Calles' opinions, his very personality is suggestive of a sweeping change in the whole Mexican scene. But a few years ago a would-be president of Mexico rode to power over the blood of his people; he remained in his position with no responsibility save to a small military and bureaucratic clique. Today President Calles can tell me, "Everywhere I have gone, I have sought contacts with the people of the various countries, with those small organized groups that represent the popular aspirations. I do not fit in with, nor do I know how to be polite to the formal diplomat whose principal function is to wear a frock coat, drink tea and utter banalities. These men make war; the people make peace."

Under Diaz, to belong to a labor union was a criminal offence. As late as 1916 Carranza, then leader of the Constitutionalist forces and provisional president, issued a decree outlawing strikes, and shortly after invoked a treason act against the leaders of a general strike in Mexico City. Nevertheless in 1917 Mexican Labor was able to write into the new *Querétaro* constitution the most liberal bill of rights ever guaranteed to the industrial workers of any country. And today it has, ostensibly, put its candidate into the first office in the land. What does this signify? What chances has Calles for a successful administration?

STATISTICS in Mexico are about as thin as a Ziegfeld Follies costume. But probably the industrial population numbers about one million out of a population of fifteen million. One half of these are loosely organized into the *Confederación Regional Obrera Mexicana*. Very few of them pay dues. With the Confederation and the Labor Party (its political wing) is nominally affiliated another half million farm-workers organized into the National Agrarian Party led by Soto y Gama. Here again the organization is loose, inchoate. Yet these organizations, however lacking in coherence, represent a widespread democratic tendency, a popular social consciousness. They are the most active popular groupings in a country which has known nothing of democratic group control or direct political participation on the part of the people. They represent a shift in the bases of control of government that is revolutionizing Mexican political practices by steadily curtailing the greed and irresponsibility of the professional militarists and by limiting the unprincipled concession-grabbing by foreign capitalists. Oddly, Labor in Mexico has a decided Fascist complexion. A small faction of the Fascisti supported Calles for president. Mexican Labor is national and patriotic because capital is foreign. This gives Calles a broader appeal than he would have in most countries if elected on a Labor ticket. Yet the recent development and political inexperience of the labor and farm groups supporting him makes his position difficult. True, this gives his own personality disproportionate importance in the conduct of affairs; he is both less hampered and less assured in his position.

The conflict between social reformers and military factions, under cover, has many nuances. Thus during the recent revolution of De la Huerta, loyal militarists seized many large estates on the grounds that the owners had participated or abetted the rebellion. Nominally these estates should come under the control of other governmental departments; and the right of repartition of parts of them belongs to the National Agrarian Commission. The Commission has found it impossible to proceed in the face of military occupancy. This is more than a passing phenomenon. Many *hacendados* have voluntarily put their property under the wing of the regional military commandant. The commandant receives a liberal rake-off and in turn protects the owner against any expropriation by the Agrarian Commission or attacks from *Agraristas*. Here are points of friction that make difficult an orderly solution of the land-problem. This arises from the fact that the bases of political control are shifting from the feudal mili-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tarists to the socially-minded agrarian and labor elements. In other countries there is no such contrast of epochs and tendencies; the various national forces are represented by popular organizations from the interplay of which arises orderly public opinion. But in Mexico such conflicts carry the germs of civil war. Calles must still row with two oars: the Militarists and Labor; and it is still a question which one he can pull most strongly.

In addition he must conciliate American capital. Obregón has been obliged to make more concessions than is generally appreciated. American companies automatically receive immunities not enjoyed by Mexican companies. The result: just as in agriculture the *hacendados* are trying to shield themselves behind the military, so many Mexican companies are now trying to shield themselves behind the American flag; they are *agringandose*—a slang expression to indicate that they are turning over their properties and interests to American capitalists on ninety-nine year leases and a right to share in the profits.

These phenomena indicate a general feeling of insecurity that Calles must allay if farming and manufacturing is to revive. He must definitely establish the semi-legal rights, now very ill-defined, of the farm and factory workers, so that the entrepreneur will know where he stands.

PERHAPS the greatest single administrative problem—to my mind the most urgent for the moment—is that of public graft. The Mexican Government is the biggest paymaster in Mexico. Inefficiency, incompetency, dishonesty are immediately reflected in a disruption of the daily life of the nation, as witness the evils attendent upon the non-payment of the teachers this year for a period of two months and a half. Nowhere in the world is pilfering of the public funds so flagrant. This arises from the fact that the Mexican official governs rather than administers. He is a ruler, not the servant of the people. The Mexican citizen enjoys privileges but neither rights nor responsibilities. He is on a par with the *cives romanus*. A traditional irresponsible bureaucracy has grown up to take advantage of the lack of public consciousness among the people. This bureaucracy has only one aim—to feather its own nest. It has just had four years in which better to entrench itself; and though the Obregón régime has shown more rectitude than any previous administration, the Government has been facing a serious money-shortage ever since the De la Huerta revolt. One of the first things Calles must accomplish is a sweeping reform of government bureaus and a strict examination of public accounts.

This is part of a necessary program of financial retrenchment. Mexico cannot go on forever living off the petroleum taxes. Calles must either inaugurate a modern system of taxation—difficult because of the paralyzed condition of industry—or he must inspire enough confidence to receive a foreign loan.

"What," I asked General Calles, "will Mexico do for finances?"

"President Obregón carried on his administration without foreign assistance."

"But would not the upbuilding of your country be promoted by proper reconstruction work?"

"Undoubtedly. We have one project. Obregón has already considered it. In accordance with the constitution we are providing for workers' compensation and liability. The employers will be required to contribute to this fund a sum equal to ten per cent of the wages paid their employes. From private industry this will net thirty million *pesos* a year; from the government twenty million *pesos*. In ten years this will mean a fund of five hundred million *pesos*. This will be utilized as a floating capital to promote agrarian reconstruction and necessary improvements in working conditions."

"But this is only a drop in the bucket."

"True enough; but I personally shall not rest until I am assured that the economic life of my country is put upon a prosperous basis. A people does not lie down and starve, and there exists today, as never before, a desire in all quarters to make of Mexico a great and modern nation. The ways and means will be found."

MEXICO has been attempting to solve its land-problem by restoration of *ejidos* or village communes and the repartition of large estates. To pursue this course as recklessly and unintelligently as in the past is to court ruin. It is true that the peon needs his freedom, his right to a livelihood; but giving him land which he has neither the knowledge nor the resources to cultivate is like giving a tramp a dress-suit. Mexico has land *ad nauseum*. What it needs is *cultivated* lands. Land-repartition has frightened the *hacendados* and it has, for the time being, diminished production alarmingly. The peon, quite unjustly, usually receives the land at harvest time, after the *hacendado* has been put to the expense of bringing the crop to maturity. The regulations covering the crop-rights of the owner are universally ignored. The peon reaps the harvest, sells it; but he is without sufficient resources for resowing it or properly utilizing it. So the next year he asks for new planted lands—a refined form of crop-raiding. Go through Mexico and you will find a few oases around the railroads blooming, and in between vast stretches of virginal land. The problem is to put this land under cultivation without conflicting with the legitimate aspirations of the Mexican peon. That can only be done with education, farm-implements, development work, rural credits. And for this money is urgently needed, if Mexico is not to find its farm-production paralyzed and life made insuperably difficult.

The difficulties are tremendous; but the Mexico of today is seething with new possibilities. The revolution has tapped great fountains of popular energy and hope. Where progress in the past depended upon a small group of rulers whose first thought was the feathering of their own nests and the maintenance of their own power, and only secondarily the welfare of the nation, it now depends upon a thousand and one popular tendencies which are making themselves felt in the highest places in the land. The bases of governmental sovereignty have, during these thirteen years, been widened. The government of General Calles rests upon broader popular foundations than any previous government in Mexico. Slowly, painfully, the necessary popular organization to sustain more honest government is coming into being. Personal leadership, it is true, still counts far more than in most countries; it is less checked, less restrained. But in the hands of Calles—a resolute, energetic man—there is the possibility and probability that Mexico may solidify the gains made by Obregón and continue the advance toward popular government without disrupting the economic life of the nation.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Letters & Life

In which books, plays and people are discussed

Edited by LEON WHIPPLE

THE achievement of the fall books is in the field of biography. The publishers have set us a rich feast of the lives of interesting men written by themselves, or by other interesting men. We are glad, for biography is, after all, the most exciting reading for adults, just as it remains the most difficult writing—for anybody. It is difficult because the biographer has the task of a Recording Angel without a Recording Angel's privileges of omniscience and aloofness. It is exciting because there is an emotional and intellectual tenseness gained in the pursuit of the thread of a man's life in the real world that can be enjoyed in no other form of letters, even the drama. For here we have the thrill of a plot that is real, and the charm of character that is not the puppet creation of some author's imagination, but the child of Dame Life herself.

Here, then, are reviews of some of these books, especially those about men you would like to know in life, and will rejoice to find in letters. We offer no tid-bits of scandal and intrigue; no back-stairs revelations of secret history; no morbid studies in the psychoses of genius. These, rather, are the life stories of gifted men who generally have done world's work in industry and social progress. Most of them are Americans, so it may be a good thing for a sometimes doubting national pride to see how all of them have lived honestly, hoped valiantly, and fought well. We do not want to devil a lesson out of every life—for biography is not a matter of dogmatic morals—but we cannot help pointing out one common element in all these records,—the love of men. Scientist, engineer, story-teller, financier—each had a dream of happiness for his fellow travellers this way. The secret of their energy was love. And as lovers of men, The Survey presents—

Youth That Served

MR. CROLY'S life of Willard Straight has a double interest. It is a contribution to contemporary history which no student of the times can afford to neglect, but more than this, it is the portrait—in a very real sense the self-portrait—of one of the most adventurous and lovable spirits of our time.

Willard Straight had not reached his thirty-ninth birthday when he died; yet in his less than forty years he had been artist, civil servant, journalist, banker, diplomat and soldier. He knew intimately men who played leading parts in the great game of international politics at a time when the struggle that culminated in the World War was most tense, and he himself had an important part to play in the game. He won the confidence and regard of those with whom he had to do to an extraordinary degree. He had a genius for friendship and, even when he differed from men, knew how to keep their esteem.

Most instructive for the student of international politics are the chapters which deal with Straight's experiences in China. Here his most important work was done and here he formed the contacts with diplomats and bankers which made his work possible. That work was in a sentence the translation of the "open door" from theory into fact; the substitution for the struggle of rival economic groups for the control of China in the interests of their own nationals, of a consortium, or cooperative group, strong enough to resist the aggression of any individual nation and so to maintain the integrity of China during her period of national weakness. This conception, novel at the time, was largely Straight's own and the work was on the eve of success when the outbreak of the revolution, followed soon after by the World War, made the abandonment of the plan necessary, for the time being.

One who desires to know something of the ins-and-outs of the game of international politics as it is played on the ground by the representatives of governments and of big business, will find this book an invaluable source. Those who desire to find in it a support of their particular social panaceas may be led to salutary self-questioning.

Of more than ordinary interest is the record of Willard Straight's war service, not so much in itself as for its revelation of the inevitable conflict between the man of creative spirit, eager to find new avenues of service and keenly sensitive to the personal aspect of the experiences through which he is passing, and the military machine to which the individual is only an incident and any departure from traditional methods is looked upon with suspicion. Few more revealing words have been penned than the ones in which Straight sums up his disappointment at his failure to be assigned to active service: "The more I am with our men, the more I know that I could reach their souls. But I know that I'll never really have the chance. This and many other things that one sees makes one sick at heart. All the opportunities, the great human opportunities, that are being lost daily, hourly, for want of foresight. And I'll not get the chance because I haven't had military experience, forsooth. Experience with a company of 60 men in a Western post! That's the extent that most of 'em have had. Years in service, that's all. Most people don't realize that imagination gets you to the same place, and is better than experience in many cases. It's better because it's quicker; it's intellectual, and experience in most cases is an accumulation of lessons, gained from errors that imagination and sense might have avoided. Imagination is to foresee and mentally to construct what without imagination you have actually to go through with. But to people without imagination, it is anathema."

"Imagination gets you to the same place and is quicker." That is the key to the understanding of this singularly attractive personality. He brought to the complex problems of our political and economic life a spirit ever alert, hopeful and creative, and when we think how many and how baffling these problems are and how easy it is to lose faith in the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

possibility of their solution, we are tempted to make our own the words written by one of his own soldiers in a letter of condolence to his wife: "Oh, Madam, how could God take him?"

WILLIAM ADAMS BROWN

WILLARD STRAIGHT, *by Herbert Croly. The Macmillan Co. 569 pp. Price $6.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

Telling Tales On Life

SHERWOOD ANDERSON'S wistful search for the soul of his fellow men, particularly the souls of the common folk of his own mid-western towns, has been the theme of most of his writing. This autobiography is once more the story of his adventures with the true nature of men rather than a packet of dated events tied with the tape of his years. For among the episodes, or chapters, or whatever you choose to call them, are stories that grip you and show clearly enough the stuff of which this man was made and how he was made. They have to do with people who influenced him profoundly before he was a popular writer or indeed a writer at all.

Among the reminiscences is one of the man who grew a beard to cover the cheek scarred by his girl's angry brothers. Told in a scant fifteen hundred words, it has been held by a competent critic one of the best short stories of our time. The story of young Sherwood playing at Fenimore Cooper Indians with his brother reveals the two boys cast precisely for the white man in the woods equipped with nothing but his rifle and the completely resourceful and relentless Indian. And there is the marvelous yarn of his father, a professional Southerner who fought in the Union Army and later decayed into a cheap entertainer at crossroads' schoolhouses.

The book gives evidence that Anderson has in fact accomplished his heart's desire of talking with others without holding back on the things that count in a man's life, of seeing through the walls of houses into the warm life within.

Woven into these shining bits of fancy, or fact, as you will, he has put more clearly than before his quarrel with life as life is lived in this age of machinery. For Anderson believes that the factory has all but ground the life out of men. First the crafts, then the arts, lost touch with their necessary materials. Impotence followed. For the man who has no vital contact with reality becomes merely a "hand" whether his job is to punch rivets or paint pictures.

This modern source of sterility has been pointed out many times. But Anderson does not come at it down from above like most writers, smitten with a divine mission to the working classes; but painfully up from his years as handy boy about an Ohio village, as house and fence painter, stable boy, rubber-down of race horses, from stultifying years in factories where he rolled barrels out of a warehouse, over a platform, into a wagon—barrel after barrel, hour after hour, day after day, world without end. His best indictment of it is put in the form of a soliloquy thus:

> Suppose that the giving of itself by an entire generation to mechanical things were really making all men impotent. There was a passion for size among almost all the men I had known. Almost every man I had known had wanted a bigger house, a bigger factory, a faster automobile than his fellows. I had myself run an automobile and doing so had given me a strange sense of vicarious power, mingled with a kind of shame too. I pressed my foot on a little button on the floor of the car and it shot forward. There was a feeling that did not really belong to me, that I had in some way stolen. I was rushing along a road or through a street and carrying five or six other people with me and, in spite of myself, felt rather grand doing it. Was that because I was in reality so ineffectual in myself? Did so many of my fellow writers want great sales for their books because, feeling as I did then the ineffectuality of their own hands to do good work, they wanted to be convinced from the outside? Was the desire all modern peoples had for a greater navy, a greater army, taller public buildings, but a sign of growing impotence? Was there a growing race of people in the world who had no use for their hands and were the hands paying them back by becoming ineffectual? Was the Modern after all but the man who had begun faintly to realize what I was then realizing and were all his efforts but at bottom to get his hands back on the ends of his arms?

The foul talk of factory workers, Anderson feels sure, is a flare-back from their sense of impotence. They must in some way create, feel strength; they do it by endless bragging of their sex exploits.

Over against this he sets the story of the old woodworker, a craftsman before the age of machinery. As a boy, Anderson had seen him as he walked into the woods, "approached

WILLARD STRAIGHT
He went East

SHERWOOD ANDERSON
He hates machines

JIM TULLY
Just a tramp

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

a living tree and then walked away. He went close again and then let his eye travel up along the tree's trunk. Then, hesitatingly, lovingly he touched the tree with his fingers. That was all. It was enough. It was the workman *en rapport* with his materials."

The way out he cannot see, but he believes in it. "Ford factories cannot kill the love of materials in the workmen and always in the end the love of materials and tools in the workmen will kill the Fords. Standardization is a phase. It will pass." ARTHUR KELLOGG

A STORY TELLER'S STORY, *by Sherwood Anderson. B. W. Huebsch, Inc. 442 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

Raw Life

THE present trend in sociology and social psychology is to utilize personal documents as objective material. The critics of this recent method feel that social science is on dangerous ground whenever it dabbles with material that cannot be statistically measured. However, many students of society continue to follow the strange gods. If autobiographical material has value in understanding human behavior then Jim Tully's new book is a real contribution.

Tully is again, as in his previous book, "Emmet Lawler," leading us into virgin fields. It is refreshing to see the American writer after so many years of waiting turn to the hobo, perhaps the most romantic type in American life. Certainly he has been the greatest of pioneers. In his efforts to portray hobo life Tully has torn away the veil of mystery and convention thrown about the hobo by Yankee cartoonists and fiction artists. He presents his hero as a human being reacting very naturally to his unusual situations. The hobo is brought before us with all his faults and virtues. Any judge could read this tale with profit.

Beggars of Life is a series of pictures of hoboland. We are taken to the heights and the depths; from lean and hunted childhood by way of the box car, the jungle, the bar room, the jail and the brothel, to cynical manhood. Tully is a representative of a type for whom life is a struggle. He was no child of the golden spoon but the graduate of an orphan asylum. He lived on the ragged edge of life. No, he has not over emphasized. If he has sinned in this book it is in grouping too many of the highly colored pictures.

There is much of the drab and melancholy in hobo life but Tully has devoted most of his space to the dazzling and exciting. We are led to believe that the hobo is a professional job dodger when in reality he is a migratory worker. He is also more of a city dweller than Tully writes. But to tell of this other side would require another book and that may be why it is left out.

Besides being a faithful picture of the road, Beggars of Life is an excellent display of hobo slang, morals, ethics, and above all, the philosophy of the underworld. In this respect Tully has not been excelled. There is an occasional departure from the thread of the story to rationalize points of convention which I don't think is necessary; an example of this is the last few pages. NELS ANDERSON

BEGGARS OF LIFE, *by Jim Tully. A. & C. Boni. 336 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

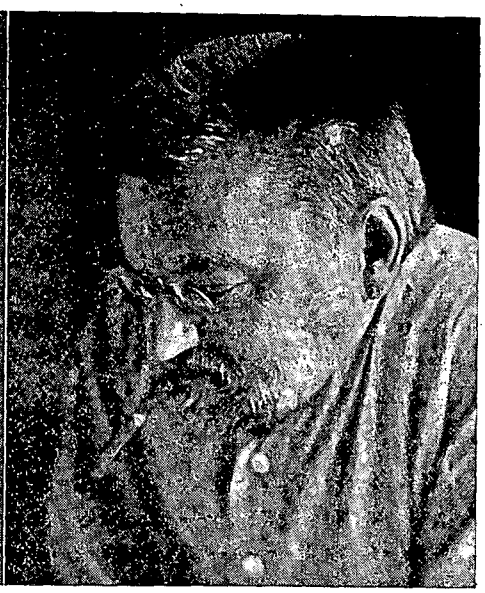
Wielder of Thunderbolts

THE man Steinmetz, the story of whose life Mr. Hammond tells, is not only the technician whom President Eliot, in conferring the degree of master of arts upon him at Harvard, called the foremost electrical engineer in the world, but also the Socialist and lover of mankind who prized all science only as a means for building a civilization in which "men and women would give each other the fullest opportunity to make the most of their lives." Mr. Hammond was himself an associate of Steinmetz in the General Electric Company, and is therefore able to appraise the scientific genius of his friend; but he has happily chosen to portray the magnanimous and gentle human being, the rich idealism of whose character won the affectionate regard of multitudes to whom even the names of other engineers of equal technical rank are unknown.

To the layman it means little that Steinmetz discovered the law of hysteresis (or the loss of power by alternating magnetism); that he solved the very difficult problem of alternating current calculation; that he worked out the general equation of the electrical current with special reference to transient electrical phenomena and was thus able to capture the thunderbolt (*Continued on page* 299)

EARNEST ELMO CALKINS
He is deaf

FREDERICK WINSLOW TAYLOR
He loved machines



CHARLES PROTEUS STEINMETZ
He made lightning

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Photograph by Mary Woodbridge Herring

MRS. FLORENCE KELLEY

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

EDITORIALS

IT was the shank of the evening before the seven hundred diners had filed out of one of the banquet halls of the Hotel Astor, New York, where they had come to honor the twenty-five years of service of Mrs. Florence Kelley as secretary of the National Consumers' League. They had caught afresh something of the "infectious power and sweep of her intelligence"; some had been kindled anew to "intenser purpose by the flame of her spirit." Their formality had been early and altogether unbuttoned at the capable hands of the toast-mistress, Julia C. Lathrop, who had infused the gathering with that Middle Western zest of democracy which, recently, to employ her dig at Massachusetts, "has become a tradition." Through the words of Jane Addams, they had recaptured the "fascinating nineties," when Mrs. Kelley spent seven eventful years at Hull House.

The last knot of diners to leave were these three, and with them Nicholas and John Kelley. It was a picture which indelibly stamped itself on the memory. One of the proudest moments in Mrs. Kelley's life was when Ko showed her the key to Hull House he had carried through his years at Harvard. That was before he had served as assistant secretary of the treasury under Wilson and become a practising lawyer in New York; before John had become one of our most gifted short story writers and knocked about the world which had swirled before him as a boy up Halsted Street. They had been children of a settlement household; this was in a sense an old home occasion; for everybody it was sort of a big family reunion.

That was the spirit of the birthday cake with its twenty-five candles, which Mrs. Kelley was too moved to cut, but which concealed a fund of $15,000 given to the Consumers' League "to make it certain that her work continue." Mrs. Kelley has ever been a crusader; has given and taken blows; the miserable attacks made upon her within the year gave an overtone to this spontaneous muster of loyalty and affection by her friends. But no one can understand her lifetime of service in behalf of child laborers and women in industry, the Negro and the immigrant, the cause of equal suffrage and the cause of peace, without knowing that above other titles she writes "grandmother."

CHICAGO'S claim did not go uncontested; for twenty-five years the Henry Street Settlement in New York has been Mrs. Kelley's coign of vantage; and a letter from Governor Smith was not the least of the messages received by the committee. But essentially her work has been national, as was brought out by Mrs. J. Borden Harriman; it has engaged oncoming generations as well as her own, as was brought out by Grace Abbott, chief of the Children's Bureau; and her understanding has envisaged all races, as brought out by W. E. Burghardt DuBois, editor of The Crisis. A Negro singer gave his songs to the evening's program. John Graham Brooks, of Cambridge, first president of the National Consumers' League and dean of our students of life and labor, related Mrs. Kelley's service to our national genius for voluntary association, first noted by de Tocqueville in the '30's, which both buttresses government action and affords freedom for those who would take the adventure and risk of lifting the standards of life. To this work she had brought a deep philosophic temper and a fighting arm, said Newton D. Baker, the League's second president. She had brought a method of progress—investigation, education, legislation. "Mrs. Kelley has been a dangerous woman," he went on, "not in the sense that loose witted people might employ the phrase; her work has centered essentially in protecting the home; but dangerous in the sense that she knew what she was talking about. She has educated Americans in what it costs to progress; and that we cannot afford to let the fruits of progress grow so high on the tree that only the tall can reach them."

Miss Addams bore witness to this faculty. Chicagoans had been used to talking about the corn crop; sometimes they had pointed with pride when they counted a hundred thousand more harrassed creatures run through the stockyards in a year. But Mrs. Kelley was the first to drive home to them that theirs had become the third industrial city of the United States and what this meant humanly speaking. At Hull House they had seen men, women and children trudging past with huge bundles of clothing, they had read the Webbs, but they had done nothing about it until Mrs. Kelley came. She went at it; secured the first anti-sweat shop act; became the first woman factory inspector; shared in securing the first juvenile court. At that time the only public playground in the United States was a small strip of land near the Charles River in Boston, with a few swings and sand piles; and Chicago's city-wide system today harks back to a lecture Mrs. Kelley gave in which she contrasted the squalor of some neighboring tenements with the ethical professions of their owner, attached to a great university. Mrs. Kelley got back to Hull House at six; the owner arrived at six-thirty; he had inherited the property and he forthwith turned it over to the settlement, which, to his astonishment, razed the buildings and threw open a playground. One thing after another happened; so swiftly that the years before and the years since have seemed slow by comparison. Her wish for Mrs. Kelley was a "long life and a great many more tough situations"—that she might live to see no children in America unprotected by Congressional legislation; no women engaged in night work; no more girls working without the protection of the minimum wage; no old men contemplating

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

suicide because we have no provision against unemployment.

Miss Addams told of an incident at Zurich in May 1919, before the peace was signed and when there was still hope that the terms of the armistice might be salvaged in the treaty. Mrs. Kelley and Mme. Augsburg joined in their plea for the children of the devastated regions. There arose an old scholar whose pupils they had been forty years before. He quoted a line from Euripides which Gilbert Murray has translated as "keeping your hand uplifted over hate," and marked what it meant to him—to mankind, if you will—that one woman from each side could stand together under the shadow of war in their old university and unite in their noble message.

Miss Wald matched Miss Addams' picture with another: that of "Sister Kelley" setting out, as so many times, from the front steps of the House on Henry Street, her worn suit case in hand, to catch a late night train that she might meet university students of another generation and pass on the torch; might speak to congregations, to women's clubs, to Congressional committees; errands to stimulate and prod. The press had recently compared Mrs. Kelley to Florence Nightingale, to Joan of Arc, to other forerunners of their times; but she would have those who come after look back upon Florence Kelley as the valiant crusader; that old suit case in hand, and under it the inscription, "To one who made her generation think."

AND then F. K. herself—as Miss Lathrop introduced her—true to form on her birthday party. "Oh, kind friends," she said, "I wish one thousandth part of what you say were true. All we have done has been to scratch the surface—to blaze a few trails a little way." In spite of what has been done in thirty years she questioned that either morally or socially we had gone forward, and took up the situation created by the action of the United States Supreme Court in declaring the District Minimum Wage Law unconstitutional. "When Josephine Shaw Lowell started the National Consumers' League," she said, "it was at a time when women were entering industry, and the call which brought the league into being was the sobering fact that there seemed to be no level below which, under pressure of their need, the recompense of such women wage earners could not be crowded down. We have worked by the method of investigation, education, legislation, patiently for a generation. Still, what Mrs. Lowell deplored as something men and women had to attack at the close of the '80's is today the law of the land. There is no level today below which they cannot be legally crowded down. By decision of five all-powerful men in Washington, they need not hope that government, federal or state, can come to their rescue—as the European countries have been doing since the nineties. What then was the appalling vision of a few enlightened people is now so firmly the law of the land that after considering and pondering for a year and a half, thirty of the most distiguished lawyers in the United States have been unable to come to agreement as to the next step we can take to remedy it." And in conclusion, Mrs. Kelley swung home at that "threat to our civilization —the constitutional right to starvation."

With this challenge ringing in their ears as they filed out, the diners could cherish only such encouragement as lay in the words of the War Secretary turned president of the Chamber of Commerce of a great industrial city. They had met in a week during four or five days of which, by some process of transmutation, three billions of dollars had been added to somebody's wealth; at a time when certainty of steady business seemed of more delight to men than the visit of angels. Mr. Baker's hope lay in the fact that in such a week seven hundred people from many parts of the country and from all walks in life had come together "in the financial capital of the financial universe" to rejoice in the spiritual achievements of a woman who had stood steadfast and pressed forward toward ethical goals.

CHEMICAL advance is one of the great frontiers of industrial progress. Like many another frontier it is beset with dangers, many of them only half recognized or unsuspected. The scientist forages there at his own risks —but with the safeguards of the laboratory and with his lively knowledge of the pitfalls about him. When the scene shifts from the laboratory to the workshop, from scientific research to experiments in commercial production; from chemical engineers and laboratory assistants to everyday workmen who have only vague notions of the hazards they take, the public welfare is at once engaged. How far should we leave this frontier unprotected with safeguards comparable to those thrown over known processes of work by factory inspection laws?

This question is sharply raised in a setting of mystery and horror by the recent accident at the plant of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey at Elizabeth, N. J. A laborer became crazed at work, possessed of the delusion that enemies were pursuing him. He was taken to a hospital and died. Then others who had worked with him became violent. Four of them died in straitjackets on four succeeding days at the Reconstruction Hospital in New York City, which specializes in the treatment of industrial diseases and accidents. Practically all the remaining men who had worked in that building, some forty-four in number, were placed under observation in the hospital or in their homes, some merely with headaches and "nervousness," others with dreams and delirium.

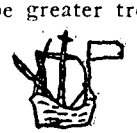
For two days the identity of the "insanity gas" popularly supposed to have been generated in a research laboratory was unknown. Spokesmen of the company did not take the public into their confidence. Then from an outside source, Dr. Yandell Henderson, professor of applied physiology at Yale University, came the suggestion that the men had been poisoned by lead tetraethyl, a chemical used to treat gasoline to increase its power without causing knocking of the engine. Some two years before the General Motors Corporation, which with the Standard Oil is interested in the Ethyl Gasoline Company, formed to market the fuel, had asked Dr. Henderson's opinion of the product. His report condemned it strongly on grounds of public health.

In recent newspaper statements Dr. Henderson reiterates his belief that ethyl gasoline is highly dangerous to those

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

who handle it in filling stations and garages and to pedestrians who may breathe the fumes from the exhaust of engines in which it is burnt. He is quoted as saying:

The real health question behind it is not one which affects only workers in tetraethyl plants. It is one that is of vital importance to the general public and to nearly the entire general public. With lead dust being scattered through the air from the exhausts of hundreds of automobiles, the result will be bound to make itself felt on the public health. In many cases there will not be acute lead poisoning, but a sort of chronic low-grade lead poisoning, particularly noticeable among children. Tuberculosis will increase. There will be an increase in insanity. There will be greater trouble with the teeth.



WITH the deaths of the fourth and fifth workers at the Standard Oil plant, came statements from Dr. Gilman Thompson, their consulting physician, and Thomas Midgely, discoverer of the use of the lead tetraethyl in treating gasoline.

Lead tetraethyl has been known since 1854. Its poison is absorbed almost instantaneously through the skin of persons who come in contact with it, or by inhalation when fumes escape during the process of manufacture. The value of its presence in gasoline in minute quantities was discovered almost by chance in the course of research at the plant of the General Motors Chemical Company at Dayton, Ohio. The accident at the Elizabeth plant occurred not during the course of research, but during experimentation in new methods of producing the chemical on a commercial scale; the men who were poisoned were not research workers but common laborers employed at eighty-five cents an hour. The company had planned to try out commercial processes at Elizabeth for six months to obtain data which would enable them to build a large permanent plant, probably at Chicago. In the course of similar work at Dayton two men had been poisoned fatally; two others had died at the du Pont plant in Wilmington, Delaware, which makes lead tetraethyl commercially. Ethyl gasoline, in which the compound is present in the ration of one to a thousand parts, had been placed on sale, however, in 10,000 filling stations, and no untoward results from its use had been reported.

According to Dr. Gilman Thompson, the company physician, the processes of manufacture were still in a somewhat experimental stage. Fumes which escaped from the large retort would cause a congestion of the tissues of the brain in those who breathed them, producing symptoms not unlike those of delirium tremens. With continued experience such accidents probably could be avoided. From the du Pont plant came statements that whereas the experimental period had been marked by "trouble with the men becoming poisoned even to the extent of fatalities," recent production showed only "slight difficulties."

Investigations have been started by the county prosecutor of Union County, N. J., who laid the matter before the grand jury, and by the New Jersey State Department of Labor, to find if the men met their death through neglect of any of the safeguards of ventilation, equipment, or supervision which should surround work with so hazardous a substance. Should it be shown that all known precautionary measures had been observed, as the company maintains, the question may well be raised whether or not a process so dangerous to life should be permitted at all until it can be adequately safeguarded. If, on the other hand, the men were killed in a kind of semi-scientific commercial experimentation, the question remains as to how human life can be safeguarded in such a new danger zone where the tremendous pressure of commercial rivalry and the lure of fabulous profits lead to immediate, if dangerous, action, while the ordinary safeguards of public information and regulation evolved during the process of routine manufacture have not yet been established.

IN the meantime the question of the use of ethyl gasoline is a matter of debate. The Board of Health of New York City and certain health officers of New Jersey, acting on Dr. Henderson's warning, have prohibited its sale. Some time ago the interested companies asked the staff at Harvard University engaged in research in lead poisoning to report on the substance, but the request was refused. They then asked the United States Bureau of Mines to study it, and requested a similar analysis by the recently established department of industrial hygiene of Columbia University. The latter study is still incomplete; a circular just issued by the Bureau of Mines reports negative results from animals exposed to the exhaust from engines burning ethyl gasoline over a period of months, indicating the "seeming remoteness of any danger of undue lead accumulation in the streets from the discharging of scale from automobile motors." Opposed to this is the statement of Dr. Henderson, previously mentioned. The Journal of the American Public Health Association comments with approval on the company's decision to have a new commercial product investigated from the point of view of public health. That policy is excellent but it is short-circuited if, as in this instance, the company does not wait upon the pending investigations before experimenting with the manufacture and actually beginning the sale of a product whose effect on workmen and consumers appears to be still a matter of grave question among experts.

The fact that the Standard Oil Company has in recent years made notable advances in welfare work among its employes, especially with respect to safety and sanitation, and the fact that the Rockefeller philanthropies are leading the world in medical research and its promotion of the public health make by their very contrast the tragedy at Elizabeth all the more a matter of grave public concern. A chain is as strong as its weakest link. The experimental plant, where chemical advances are being tried out in terms of commercial production cannot remain a no-man's land. The competitive need for secrecy and the profit motive must be sharply balanced there by the assertion of the community's concern for life and limb.

THOUGH it may be only one member of the body which rebels or wears out, it is the whole man who is sick, and frequently cause and cure must be studied with regard for all of his physical and mental constitution. Medical science has become so vast and so intricate that no one brain can encompass it; hence the specialists. But each patient is more than a lung, or a heart, or a nervous system, and one of the most urgent needs of present medical organ-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ization is a scheme to join these links of specialized medical skill.

There is no more striking example of this effort than the development of the medical center—a kind of socialized super-hospital. A medical center includes ideally a group of independent institutions, closely coordinated, such as a children's hospital, a maternity hospital, a psychopathic hospital, an outpatient clinic, and the like. With these facilities for treatment is combined a teaching center—a medical and a dental school—and an institution for research, both of which study the human wreckage brought to the hospitals for salvage from the point of view of cure, present and future, and prevention. Aside from the obvious advantages and economies of joint laboratory service, administrative service, and the like, it is easy to see that each member of such a group profits by the strength of the others, and that the total, whether for purposes of cure, pedagogy, or research, is far greater than the sum of its parts.

SINCE its beginning thirty years ago at Johns Hopkins University, the idea of the medical center has been widely developed in this country. Such a center is being built at the University of Iowa with the aid of the Rockefeller Foundation, at a cost of $10,000,000. In Rochester $11,000,000 has been subscribed for a similar project; Yale, Harvard, and the Universities of Michigan, Minnesota, and Colorado, to name only a few examples in this country, have their centers. Among the most recent, and probably most extensive in its projected outline, is the center proposed for New York city, inaugurated by the combination of the School of Medicine of Columbia University and Presbyterian Hospital. Both institutions have outgrown their present quarters and they have decided to build a towering skyscraper to house them both at a cost of $10,000,000 on a twenty-acre plot donated for this purpose, in uptown New York, overlooking the Hudson River. About this key unit other specialized institutions will be developed in time, establishing New York as one of the great medical centers of the world. At the heart of the complex organization and building plan is one simple idea; formulated by the committee in charge:

The best plant for the patient is the best plant for medical education and research;

The best plant for medical education and research is the best plant for the patient.

A LITTLE more than four years ago a number of leaders in national social work began meeting together from month to month to talk over their common problems. The National Social Work Council grew out of these meetings and announcement is now made that David H. Holbrook, secretary of the American Association for Organizing Family Social Work, will become its executive.

The significance of this new formation is to be viewed in relation to various crystallizations of social work which have gone forward in recent years. Beginning around 1905 there came the rapid development of various national bodies, each committed to some one cause—such as child labor, prevention of tuberculosis, plyagrounds. Simultaneously distinctly local activities formed national bodies for conference and the National Conference of Social Work itself by 1917 was ready to change its name from the old descriptive title of Charities and Corrections to the more modern and inclusive "Social Work." From a loose-jointed body it became a permanent stable organization with a full time secretary but has remained distinctly a conference for discussion rather than action. The American Association of Social Workers has entered the field as a professional association of individual social workers.

Meanwhile we have had the rise, first of the war chests and then of the community chest and federation movements in the cities and in 1918 the National Information Bureau was created on their initiative. Now in its sixth year, with half its directing board representing the national agencies and half the contributing public, it has been doing a unique piece of liaison work. It has already conducted on behalf of its national agency constituents one extensive study of their common problems (national-local relationships; see The Survey for July 15, 1923) and is beginning another (see The Survey for Nov. 15, 1924, p. 168).

The local federations and community chests are not represented in the new National Social Work Council. That, so far as structure and affiliation go, is the factor which distinguishes it from the Information Bureau, together with the fact that the latter is representative of agencies while the council thus far is a group of executives as such. Howard S. Braucher of the Playground and Recreation Association, the chairman of the council, traces the history of the new grouping and outlines its program thus:

The leaders in different national social work organizations, through meeting together and discussing their common problems freely with each other, have come to understand one another, to know each other, and to enjoy working together. They have come to understand how much they have in common. At first the group had no constitution, no officers, no treasury. Later it was realized that full time leadership was needed because so many important matters were coming up which needed to be followed through, and no one had the time necessary to do the work required. So the group formally organized and the name finally chosen was The National Social Work Council.

The purpose as stated in the constitution is to help national social work agencies, groups of such agencies, and formal organizations of such agencies representing special interests more readily to exchange information, to provide for regular conference between leaders, to provide, through its committees, for the investigation and study of common problems.

The common experiences of the national social work organizations will be reduced to writing, statements of facts of value to all will be mimeographed and sent to the organizations represented. The leaders in a sense will go to school to one another and their full time leader whom they have themselves chosen. Experiences with reference to accounting, publicity, money-raising, and legislative and other special problems will be pooled through the Council, and the leaders expect through this cooperative undertaking to be able through the years to work more effectively to secure greater results with an economy of effort put forth.

Membership in the Council is limited to "national social work agencies having field workers assisting local communities or local institutions, or having field work to secure special legislation, and also supported by contributions from the general public." The organizations which have been active in the Council are:

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The American Red Cross
Boy Scouts of America
National Health Council
American Social Hygiene Association
National Tuberculosis Association
National Organization for Public Health Nursing
American Association for Organizing Family Social Work
American Association for Labor Legislation
International Committee of Y.M.C.A.
Girl Scouts of America
Young Women's Christian Association
National Child Labor Committee
Playground and Recreation Association of America
National Association of Travelers' Aid Societies
National Consumers League

A number of organizations not now represented in the Council, according to Mr. Braucher, have indicated a desire to have a part in its work. A budget not to exceed $20,000 a year has been underwritten for three years.

THE assembly of notables at Lausanne from twenty-seven nations represented by the five hundred delegates to the Fourth Conference of the International Union Against Tuberculosis adds weight to the major convictions of the present phase of this first and greatest popular campaign against disease. The discovery of specific preventive or curative substances for use in human beings is not to be expected. Tuberculosis in the mother does not necessarily forbid pregnancy, nor the birth and rearing of a normally healthy and resistant child. The plan for the control of tuberculosis as it has been carried out in England, Scotland, Germany and the United States during the past twenty years has been sound and successful.

In vain one looks to these learned scientists, these practitioners of the healing art, these social crusaders against disease, for a fair and generous recognition of the social and economic progress effected by the organization of labor in its own defense and for reasonable standards of well-being in home and shop. If there is one factor for which specific value can be claimed in the reduction of tuberculosis, aside from early diagnosis and the separation of the sick from the well, it is the higher standard of living made possible by better wages, shorter hours of work and improved physical conditions in factories, mines and stores.

The Lausanne conference brought out none of the encouraging evidence of the benefits of reduction in the consumption of alcoholic beverages by wage earners as the result of economic or legislative restrictions. The greater ability of the wage-earner to purchase food, clothing and shelter following interference with its unrestricted purchase and consumption of alcohol, has been no small factor in helping him, his wife and his children to an increased resistance to tuberculosis.

Another notable opportunity was lost in the failure of the conference to point to Germany's experience with tuberculosis in the past four years as a warning to other nations. Not in recent history has so clear-cut a record been written of the relation of economic conditions, labor and food supply, to tuberculosis in childhood, here traced on so broad a scale among a people with accurate statistics available for quotation. Without a stable currency, reasonably steady

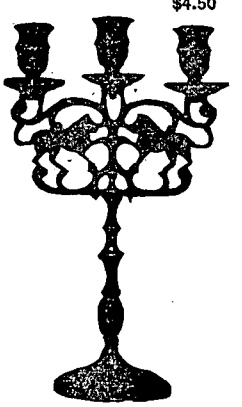
Gifts that Last

Beauty, charm and usefulness are combined in these gifts of brass and copper from the workshops of America's leading metal craftsmen. Prize-winning designs which have won for these products **editorial** featuring in America's leading art magazines. Endorsed by leading architects and decorators. Specially priced orders received up to Dec. 17th guaranteed for delivery for Christmas. Sent prepaid to any point in the U. S.

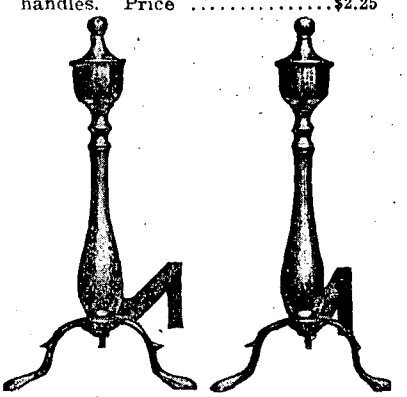
Selected samples of these beautiful gifts are on display in the Survey advertising department for the convenience of Survey readers.

A-39—Candlesticks. 7¾" high. An unusually low price, the pair, **$4.50**

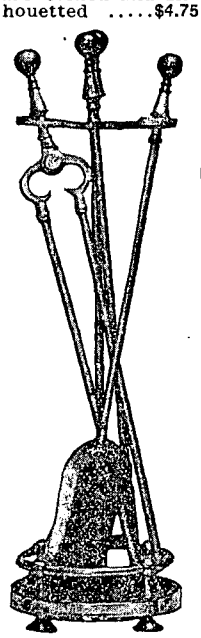
A-151—Bon-bon dish. Hammered brass or copper. 3" high, and 5" across the top surface. Cast brass handles. Price **$2.25**



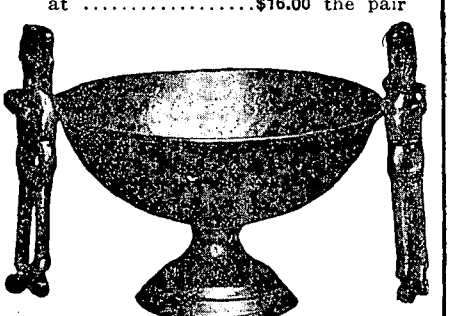
A-24—Three-branch candelabra. Solid brass. Height, 11½". The lions are etched and silhouetted **$4.75**



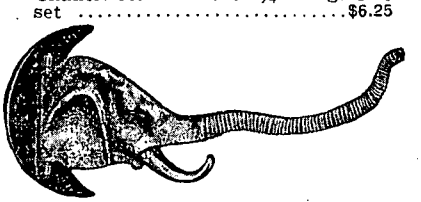
A-71—Colonial brass andirons. Height 17". An ideal setting for the small fire-place. For the room of simple furnishings, executed along colonial lines. Specially priced at .....**$16.00** the pair



4-72—Colonial brass fire-tool set. Urn top design. The stand is 29" high. The tools are 28¼" long. **$28.00** the set



A-59—Nut-bowl set. In brass only. Bowl 4½" high and 7" across its top surface. It is very hollow. Chanticleer crackers 5¾" long. The set **$6.25**



A-137—Elephant's head and trunk. Solid brass. The most novel object in our collection. Made for "him" to hang his ties on. Specially priced **$2.50**

Art Colony Industries

135 East 29th Street **New York City**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE PELHAM TOURS
"MOTORING IN EUROPE"
From Naples to Paris by Automobile

Extract from diary kept by member of "The Pelham Party," 1923 . . . Extract No. 1

June 3d: Landed at Naples; automobiles met us at dock—it will be wonderful to have our own big comfortable cars all through Italy! Next day by boat to the Island of Capri and the Blue Grotto—a bit of fairyland; lunch at Capri on an awning-covered balcony overlooking the blue, blue bay; then a drive over the island in one of those funny high two-wheeled carriages; then by boat to Sorrento.

Slept in the "Longfellow Room" in which, mine host proudly told me, Longfellow lived for months; a lovely room opening onto a great balcony, high on the steep cliff rising straight out of the shining waters. Shall never forget that night and the early morning with the fishing boats slipping over the water, their sails ruddy in the sunrise glow and Vesuvius across the bay, flinging a plume of curling smoke against a vivid sky. Had a dip in the Mediterranean and then a look at the quaint old town. Exquisite hand-woven linens here—couldn't resist getting several small pieces.

Then the Amalfi Drive beside the blue waters of the Bay, past orange and lemon groves, and at last up, up to Ravello perched on her rocky heights. Supper on the terrace, the stars overhead and the lights of the village gleaming far below. Our hostess had made us one of her famous chestnut puddings—a special treat. It is really awfully nice traveling in this way with a small, congenial group and the people so friendly along the way. And it is surely luxury to have our own comfortable cars all the time.

Tomorrow to Pompeii, then to Naples for a day and on to Rome. They tell me the drive to Pompeii is most interesting and Pompeii itself never to be forgotten. Am certainly glad I came. . . .

To be continued

For information concerning these tours, write to "The Pelham Tours,"
Room 1514,
100 East 42nd Street, New York City

Escape Winter Storms and Enjoy the Balmy Mediterranean!

The beautiful Cunard oil-burner, *S. S. Laconia* (20,000 tons). THE HOLY LAND, EGYPT, TURKEY, GREECE, ITALY, SPAIN, MADEIRA, FRENCH RIVIERA, etc., etc., with their marvelous beauty, fascinating romance, unique scenes, and sacred associations, yielding fabulous dividends of enjoyment, education, and inspiration.

62 days. Sailing Jan. 31, 1925

Stop-over privileges in Europe, returning first-class on *Berengaria, Aquitania,* etc.

$600 and up

according to size and location of stateroom.

THAT IRRESISTIBLE WORLD-ENCIRCLING CRUISE

HAVANA, PANAMA CANAL, LOS ANGELES, HONOLULU, JAPAN, CHINA, KOREA, MANILA, JAVA, SINGAPORE, BURMA, INDIA, CEYLON, EGYPT, SUEZ CANAL, HOLY LAND, NAPLES, MONACO, CHERBOURG. European stop-over privilege. Round-trip on the fine new oil-burner *S.S. California* (17,000 tons). Returning first-class any time during year on *Berengaria,* etc.

$1250 and up

including regular ship and shore expenses.

122 days:

Sailing from New York Jan. 20, 1925; from Los Angeles Feb. 4, 1925.

For information address

CLARK'S TOURS, 112 EAST 19th STREET

and profitable employment, and access to the food stuffs essential for the growth and development of healthy children, all the specific medical and technical devices to control tuberculosis usually will be found to be of as little avail as was the case in Germany in 1922 and 1923.

WE have, for the most part gone beyond the stage where the spoils system was the recognized personnel policy of the federal government. There are wide open spaces in the federal service where the political appointee still roams comfortably at large—the Veteran's Bureau and the prohibition enforcement staff, for instance—but step by step the boundaries of the civil service are pushed forward. The Rogers Bill, passed by Congress and signed by the President in the spring, which took effect on July 1, 1924, applies the principles of selection for fitness and promotion within the service for merit, to the diplomatic and consular forces. The National Civil Service Reform League describes it as "the most noteworhty forward step which has been taken with regard to our foreign service in more than one hundred years."

Closing the doors of the public service to incompetents and guaranteeing the competent a reasonable tenure of their jobs are obviously first steps toward the creation of an efficient government staff. But they are only first steps. The United States has an enormous personnel problem on its hands—one that needs to be faced honestly and dealt with scientifically. Employes should work at jobs that are intelligently defined, and should be free from the inequalities of status and pay that have hitherto made a whimsical muddle of the department officers and have taken the heart out of many a good worker. The Survey referred several times last winter and spring (January 1, 15, February 1, March 15) to the temporary collapse of a well-conceived effort to put the federal service on a scientific basis. The Personnel Classification Board, created by a compromise act of Congress and so ineffective that its own chairman advocated its abolishment, was making a mess of its job. When Congress adjourned a resolution to abolish the Board and transfer its duties to the Civil Service Commission had been passed by the House and was pending in the Senate.

That resolution is expected to come up for action early next month. In the meantime, the Board has proved once more that the sword of Damocles is an excellent teacher. During the summer its attitude has changed materially. It has decided, for instance, that an economic analyst belongs with the professional and scientific people after all, and not with clerks, administrative and fiscal officers. The ratings in the Children's Bureau which gave it an inferior status and salary schedule as compared with other bureaus of similar responsibility, denied professional or scientific classification to the heads of research divisions, and in general handicapped it in securing and holding qualified workers, have for the most part been adjusted on a basis satisfactory to the Bureau. It would be a pity, however, if this sort of patching up, under pressure, should blind the Senate to the fact that the Board fumbled its opportunity to do a technically competent job, and is inherently unfit for the difficult task laid upon it.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCRIBNER HOLIDAY BOOKS—A VARIED LIST

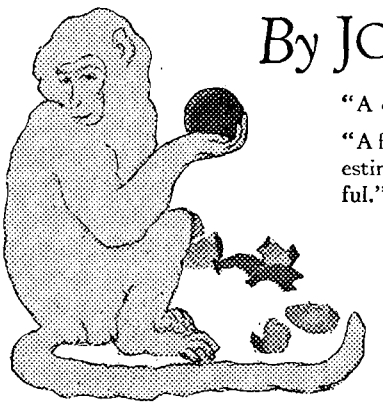
The Big Novel of the Christmas Season

The White Monkey

By JOHN GALSWORTHY

"What makes a story so good that you want to tell your friends about it right away? . . . Something positive and admirable comes out of 'The White Monkey,' something that gives the reader the satisfaction of 'a good book.'"
—HARRY HANSEN in the *Chicago Daily News.*

"I like 'The White Monkey' unreservedly. It's my notion of a novel for anybody and everybody. It is a good story, an excellent story, easy to read and . . . worth reading."
—FANNY BUTCHER in the *Chicago Tribune.*



"A delightful novel."—*New York Tribune.*

"A fascinating story, exquisitely done, engaging, interesting, and, as is usual with Mr. Galsworthy, thoughtful."
—*New York Evening Post.*

"The White Monkey" is Mr. Galsworthy's first novel in three years. A book which is being read and discussed throughout the English-speaking world, it is hard to conceive of a novel which would be more acceptable as a gift. $2.00

Also for Your Christmas List—The Novel of the Billionaire Era

THE NEEDLE'S EYE — By ARTHUR TRAIN

A prominent critic says: "He has taken the rich material furnished by the families of J. P. Morgan and John D. Rockefeller (chiefly) and has welded all that is most characteristic in a harmonious whole—the Grahams of New York. . . . These Grahams of 'The Needle's Eye' are a gorgeous collection, and one can no more leave them after making first acquaintance than one can refrain from reading his morning newspaper. . . . Great stuff, Mr. Train!" $2.00

Select Your Christmas Non-Fiction from This List

MEMOIRS OF AN EDITOR. *By E. P. Mitchell.* The season's most entertaining memoirs. $4.50

LETTERS FROM THEODORE ROOSEVELT TO ANNA ROOSEVELT COWLES, 1870–1918 $2.50

IMPRESSIONS OF GREAT NATURALISTS. *By Henry Fairfield Osborn. With portraits* $2.50

SIX DAYS OF THE WEEK. *By Henry van Dyke.* An admirable gift book. *Cloth,* $2.00; *leather,* $3.00

THE FAITH OF A LIBERAL. *By Nicholas Murray Butler.* Liberal view-points of to-day. $2.50

A POPULAR HISTORY OF AMERICAN INVENTION. *Edited by Waldemar Kaempffert.* 2 vols. $10.00

RACIAL REALITIES IN EUROPE. *By Lothrop Stoddard.* A fascinating study. *With maps.* $3.00

THE CHARACTER OF RACES. *By Ellsworth Huntington.* The influence of environment. $5.00

GREATER FRANCE IN AFRICA. *By Prof. Wm. M. Sloane. Profusely illustrated.* $3.00

DOGS AND MEN. *By Mary Ansell.* The famous Nana of "Peter Pan" was one of Mary Ansell's dogs. $1.50

THE DIARY OF A DUDE-WRANGLER. *By Struthers Burt.* A delightful personal narrative $3.00

COWBOYS, NORTH AND SOUTH. *By Will James.* A man's book—be sure to see it. *With drawings.* $3.50

AS I LIKE IT: SECOND SERIES. *By Wm. Lyon Phelps.* These papers are an unfailing delight. $2.00

THE GENIUS OF STYLE. *By W. C. Brownell.* The distinguished critic's only book in recent years. $2.00

POINTS OF VIEW. *By Stuart P. Sherman.* For your Christmas list, Mr. Sherman's most delightful book. $2.00

MARY ROSE. *By Sir James Barrie.* One of the most delightful Barrie plays. *Boards,* $1.00; *leather,* $1.75

SIX PLAYS. *By Rachel Lyman Field.* These are ideal for amateur production. $1.50

THE NATURE, PRACTICE, AND HISTORY OF ART. *By H. Van Buren Magonigle.* $2.50

BEAUTIFUL GARDENS IN AMERICA. *By Louise Shelton.* A beautifully illustrated book. $10.00

GARDENS: A NOTEBOOK OF PLANS AND SKETCHES. *By J. C. N. Forestier. Profusely illustrated.* $12.00

For Young Readers

TALES FROM NATURE'S WONDERLANDS. *By W. T. Hornaday.* Fascinating natural history. $2.50

YOURSELF AND YOUR BODY. *By Wilfred T. Grenfell.* The famous Labrador doctor talks to boys and girls. *Illustrated.* $2.50

Stevenson's DAVID BALFOUR, with beautiful full-color illustrations by N. C. Wyeth, is the new Scribner illustrated classic for younger readers. The 29 books in this series have been reduced in price—it's now the

SCRIBNER $2.50 SERIES OF ILLUSTRATED CLASSICS FOR YOUNGER READERS

The Complete List

Robert Louis Stevenson's *David Balfour, The Black Arrow, A Child's Garden of Verses, Kidnapped, Treasure Island;* Cooper's *The Last of the Mohicans;* Eugene Field's *Poems of Childhood;* Jane Porter's *The Scottish Chiefs;* Kingsley's *Westward Ho;* Sidney Lanier's *The Boy's King Arthur; Poems of American Patriotism; Arabian Nights;* Grimm's *Fairy Tales;* Jules Verne's *The Mysterious Island;* Scott's *Quentin Durward;* Frances Hodgson Burnett's *Little Lord Fauntleroy, A Little Princess;* Kenneth Grahame's *The Wind in the Willows;* J. M. Barrie's *Peter Pan and Wendy, Peter Pan in Kensington Gardens, Peter and Wendy;* Noah Brooks's *The Boy Emigrants;* Mary Mapes Dodge's *Hans Brinker;* Louis Dodge's *Everychild, The Sandman's Mountain, The Sandman's Forest;* F. B. Linderman's *Indian Old-Man Stories, How It Came About Stories, Indian Why Stories.*

Reduced from "Gardens: A Notebook of Plans and Sketches."

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, FIFTH AVENUE AT 48TH STREET, NEW YORK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"Books with Purpose"
make ideal gifts

The books of Harry Emerson Fosdick, for example, are especially appropriate as Christmas gifts. His trilogy of Meanings, THE MEANING OF PRAYER, THE MEANING OF FAITH and THE MEANING OF SERVICE, already classic, may be had in a specially bound edition, with morocco ridge, gold-stamped, gilt top, with silk marker, encased in an attractive carton, for.....5.00

The three books may be bought singly as follows:

MEANING OF FAITH.....	Round corners, pocket size	1.35
	Full morocco, gilt edges	2.75
MEANING OF PRAYER....	Round corners, pocket size	1.15
	Full morocco, gilt edges	2.50
MEANING OF SERVICE....	Round corners, pocket size	1.25
	Full morocco, gilt edges	2.65

OTHER FOSDICK BOOKS
always popular as Christmas gifts:

MODERN USE OF THE BIBLE.....	1.60
TWELVE TESTS OF CHARACTER.....	1.50
CHRISTIANITY AND PROGRESS.....	1.50
ASSURANCE OF IMMORTALITY.....	1.00
MANHOOD OF THE MASTER.....	1.15
SECOND MILE	.70

Association Press

Publication Department
International Committee
Y. M. C. A.

347 Madison Ave., New York

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
BOOKS WITH PURPOSE
AP

THE KINGDOM OF GOD IN A FOUNDRY
(*Continued from page* 258)

IN the very brief period which ended with his death in March of this year, Eagan had accomplished much. But he was not satisfied. His work had only begun. Its continuance was insured by his will, written with his own hand a year prior to his death.

His will gave the common stock of the American Cast Iron Pipe Company to the members of the Board of Management and the Board of Operatives, and their successors in office, in trust for their fellow-workers and for those who buy pipe of the company. The will closed with words that set forth the aim and purpose of John J. Eagan:

"To insure service both to the public and to labor on the basis of the Golden Rule given by our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ."

Fulfilling

By MAC KNIGHT BLACK

Life will finish the work your hands are doing.
You are only one who has joined the workers
In the morning, at noon or toward shadows.
Countless have toiled before you,
There will be countless toiling after.

The crowds on the streets move fast and faster,
Their eyes are on invisible clocks that speed the hours,
They move fast and faster, they must know soon . . .

There is a cause and they are comrades . . .

This is the word to come where men will look for truth.
On every one of the streets of all the cities
Not one of the hurrying crowds can flee this word . . .

I say it wherever there is one anxious,
Where there is one doubting or hoping over the land,
Where prayer is, or blasphemy;
To all who cross their thresholds at evening, slowly,
To the young and enduring, the old who sit listless,
The mothers, the thinkers, the makers, the dreamers . . .

I write it now in ink,
The word that was written in blood—
It will come, one day, in light
For all to read.

Publicity

—for social, civic, and religious work discussed by Joseph L. Wheeler in *"The Library and the Community."*

Evart G. Routzahn of the Russell Sage Foundation says, *"The Library and the Community* promises to be more useful generally to executives doing publicity work than any of the few books now available on publicity methods."

417 pp., Illus., Bibliog., Index.
Cloth, $2.85 (Postage extra)

American Library Association—Chicago

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

for laboratory experimentation, that he invented a complete method of high-tension transmission which made it possible to perfect the modern far-flung electrical systems. Yet Mr. Hammond contrives to trace the record of these phenomenal achievements in such a way as not only to make them comprehensible to the layman but also to make them reveal the essential humility, the patience and lovable nature of the man.

For the story of the engineer and inventor is effectively interwoven with the story of the bachelor who built a camp on the Mohawk where he entertained many friends with a delightful open air simplicity, who divided his time between the research laboratory of the great corporation, whose employe he was, and the class rooms at Union College; whose Socialism and love for children lead him to accept appointment as president of the Board of Education in Schenectady, where he lived, and where for a number of years he devoted the best of his abilities to the modernization of the public schools.

In politics as in electric science, Steinmetz frequently paid the penalty of the pioneer. There were times, says his biographer, when "having penetrated to realms hitherto untrodden, he found himself in unapproachable solitude." Such a penalty he paid when in the spring of 1922 he wrote a letter to Lenin offering his technical assistance to the Soviet government. It was then widely rumored that he had passed the prime of his usefulness and that he had become more of a visionary than a practical idealist. But he already had more than two hundred inventions to his credit, a number of them of revolutionary importance. He continued at work upon some of his most important experiments almost to the day of his death. "Any idealist," says Mr. Hammond, "who has ever sincerely dreamed of and tried to bring about a better world is a brother worker with Steinmetz. . . . To hear this mild-mannered, calmly-poised man enunciating his convictions as to the highest welfare of mankind—impressed one as the voice of brotherly spirit, caring ultimately for nothing so much as the enrichment of life through practical means." It is this quality in the man Steinmetz, as well as a sense of his technical greatness, that Mr. Hammond succeeds in conveying to the reader of this biography.

ROBERT W. BRUÈRE

CHARLES PROTEUS STEINMETZ, *by J. W. Hammond. The Century Co. 489 pp. Price $4.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

Victorious over Silence

AFTER reading Louder Please by Earnest Elmo Calkins many of us deafened people will feel almost proud of our affliction. Certainly we can be proud of the achievements of the author—not least among them, the book itself. Moreover, we can be sure that however much the book is enjoyed by others—and every reader will enjoy it— the full savor of it is for us alone. For we alone can put ourselves completely in the author's place and appreciate his experiences.

The story of any one who has triumphed over natural handicaps is always thrilling; doubly so to those who labor

Books for Christmas

MARK TWAIN'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY

¶ "In these pages Mark is completely self-revealed; here stands the strange genius that I knew intimately for more than a quarter of a century.—As far as the character of Mark is concerned, his individuality, his philosophy, in other words the soul of him, this is the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth," wrote *Brander Matthews* in the *International Book Review.*

In two volumes, with photogravure frontispieces boxed. *$10.00*

BARE SOULS
By Gamaliel Bradford
Author of "Damaged Souls"

¶ "All at once the surface of life is torn apart and we read bare soul." Sainte-Beuve's famous line is the foundation on which Gameliel Bradford has built his fascinating studies of eight of the greatest literary personalities of England and France. "Beyond question Mr. Bradford's best book," said the *Boston Transcript.* *$3.50*

GYPSY FIRES IN AMERICA
By Irving Brown
Author of "Nights and Days on the Gypsy Trail"

¶ "It is a beautiful book. An interesting book. A valuable and living one," writes *Konrad Bercovici* in the *New York Sun* of this gay, robust and colorful record of the lives of the raggle-taggle gypsies who live, unknown, at our doors. *$3.00*

LOTTERY
By W. E. Woodward
Author of "Bunk"

¶ "The irony of Woodward is touched with pity, and his respect for men leaves in his portraiture the warmth of humanity. He does not destroy with his satire, but chastises with grave burlesque," said the *New York Times* of this new novel by the author of "Bunk." *$2.00*

JULIE CANE
By Harvey O'Higgins
Author of "From the Life"

¶ "The mark of genius is stamped indelibly on this good book," wrote *Horace B. Liveright* in the *Saturday Review of Literature* of this masterly novel of a forlorn little man and the daughter to whom his teachings gave the power to triumph over life. *$2.00*

Harper & Brothers
Publishers Since 1817
49 East 33rd Street, New York, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Gift Books

HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY

IMPRESSIONS AND COMMENTS
Havelock Ellis
In this third volume of his journals, the author of "The Dance of Life" gives further proof of his right to the title "The most civilized of living Englishmen." His sanity, his philosophy, his ardent love of beauty, his profound knowledge of human nature combine to make him a leader of thought in the world of today. The thoughts, impressions, and vivid comments collected in this book build a philosophy of living that will give it a secure place on the booklover's shelf. $3.00

THE ART OF HELPING PEOPLE OUT OF TROUBLE
Karl de Schweinitz
A practical interpretation of the art of living and a description of a method of helping people overcome difficulties. A book for every Survey reader. $2.00

WOODROW WILSON
William Allen White
America's most famous editor turns from fiction, journalism, and politics to write a relentlessly penetrating and superbly absorbing biography. It is high time for a thorough, frank, and impartial appraisal of Woodrow Wilson as man and as President. Mr. White has made it in a book that will be one of the most widely read and talked of biographies of recent years. *Illustrated,* $5.00

THE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN FRONTIER
Frederic L. Paxson
The first complete history of the American frontier; a permanent and authoritative study of a subject of absorbing interest. The volume begins with the colonies as they were in 1763, and includes the whole thrilling story of the conquest of the wilderness. No previous book has told the story with so wide a knowledge and appreciation. *With maps,* $6.00

WHOLESOME CHILDHOOD
Ernest R. *and* Gladys H. Groves
Shows how to correct faulty development of character and to meet the problems of childhood helpfully and with intelligence. $1.75

LIFE AND LETTERS OF JOHN MUIR
William Bade
A definitive biography of the great American naturalist that will rank with Muir's own "Story of My Boyhood and Youth" in its vividness and absorbing interest. *Illustrated, 2 vols.,* $7.50

THE PIPER
A periodical devoted to books and their authors will be mailed free on request. Send now for the special Holiday and Children's issues. Address *The Piper,* 2 Park St., Boston.

under the same handicaps and have yet to win through to a satisfying outcome. Mr. Calkins' biography, unlike many others, is dominated by a single theme, and that theme almost epic in its simplicity. Naturally the story has its moments of pathos, but they are so mellowed by his genial philosophy and whimsical humor that pity is least among the emotions he arouses.

One is tempted to wonder whether Mr. Calkins' boyhood teacher was prophetic in saying, "Earnest, I want you to succeed, not in spite of your deafness, but on acount of it." If he had retained his hearing unimpaired would he have developed that exquisite sensitiveness to line and color and that fine feeling for words that have marked his advertising creations? Would he have had the opportunity for meditation that is necessary to develop any real philosophy of life? It sometimes seems that consecutive thinking is so nearly impossible in the hubbub of city civilization that it may become a lost art except among the deafened.

The author's only complaint—if anything he says can be termed a complaint—is that the difficulties of verbal communication have lessened his opportunity for social contacts, and hence for friendships. This is indeed a deprivation; probably the greatest deprivation the deafened must suffer. Yet in the case of Mr. Calkins at least, that, too, has had its compensation. Even people who read simply this one book of his will feel that they know the author more completely than they know most of the people they meet and talk with every day. Those of us who have also met him through his letters and other forms of the written and printed word, have perhaps been almost unconscious that there were any barriers between us; in fact, we hardly realized that we had seen him in the flesh so seldom.

Perhaps this is the greatest victory the author has achieved. To have a personality that is worth knowing and to be able without apparent effort to project that personality into the lives of other people—this is a consummation devoutedly to be wished. Compared with it, of what importance are ears or eyes or other temporary faculties?

Although Louder Please is a book of peculiar and special interest to the deafened, its appeal is by no means limited to them. Advertising men and writers will find in it wise counsel as well as entertainment. Those who have lived in small towns in the '70's and '80's will recognize and chuckle over many a familiar figure, from the octagon house to the red-flannel-bound slate. Everyone will find in it a philosophy of life that may sweeten his own. For who is altogether without handicaps?

GEORGE B. HOTCHKISS

"LOUDER PLEASE!" *by Earnest Elmo Calkins. Atlantic Monthly Press. 260 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

Scientist of Work

ECONOMISTS and engineers are in accord that this is a significant portrayal and interpretation of an epoch of major importance in American industrial history (1880-1915); a panorama of the growth of a philosophy of which Taylor was the leading artisan, which has so seized the world as to have led to the holding this year of an international management congress dominated by the concept of "scientific management"; and that as an historical analysis and exposition of Taylor (*Continued on page* 303)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

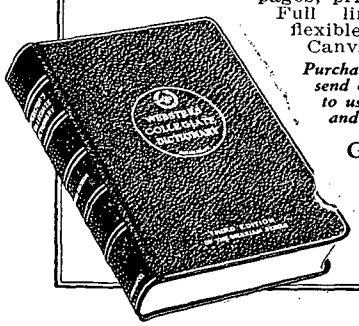
For Christmas— The Treasured Gift

For a gift of permanent value; a tribute to the good taste of the one who gives and the one who receives, *Webster's Collegiate Dictionary* is ideal. It is a gift to delight anyone who reads, writes, or studies, for it is a constant source of the information needed most frequently. This Christmas give the handsome Bible Paper edition of

WEBSTER'S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY

The Best Abridged Dictionary
It Is Based upon Webster's New International

A gift of lasting, everyday value with its vocabulary of 106,000 words—its dictionary of Biography—its Gazetteer department—its guide to rules of punctuation, use of capitals, abbreviations, etc.—its foreign words and phrases—its wealth of other information. A handsome book with 1700 illustrations. 1256 pages; printed on Bible Paper. Full limp Leather, $7.50; flexible Fabrikoids, $6.00; art Canvas, $5.00



Purchase of your bookseller; or send order and remittance direct to us; or write for information and sample pages.

G. & C. MERRIAM COMPANY
54 Broadway
Springfield, Mass.

OXFORD BOOKS

INTRODUCTION TO MODERN PHILOSOPHY
By C. E. M. Joad — *Net* $1.00

Reviews for the layman the conclusions of modern thought, explaining in non-technical language the attitude of modern schools.

CATULLUS
Translated by Sir William Marris — $1.70

This beautiful book, of vest pocket size, carries, charmingly translated, all the quaint conceits of that merry though sometimes irascible Latin poet, Catullus. They are agreeable and acceptable respite in the hustle and scurry of this day.—*New York Evening Post.*

THE HOME OF AN EASTERN CLAN
By Mrs. Leslie Milne — *Net* $5.35

An interesting and readable account based upon first-hand observations, and extending over many years, of the life and customs of a little known tribe of North-Eastern Burma who are as yet hardly touched by European Civilization.

JOHNSON'S JOURNEY
to the Western Island of Scotland and Boswell's Journal of A Tour to the Hebrides with Samuel Johnson
Edited by R. W. Chapman — *Cloth, Net* $4.20; *India Paper, Net* $5.85

The Journey and Tour are here for the first time printed in one volume, with notes and indexes which make it easy to pass from one narrative to the other.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
American Branch
35 West 32nd St. — New York City

What They Read

Judging by sales through our Book Department, two prime favorites among Survey readers are

What Men Live By

in which Dr. Richard C. Cabot draws on his long and varied experience and his great fund of idealism to compound a prescription for a long life and a hearty one—WORK, PLAY, LOVE, WORSHIP

The Humanizing of Knowledge

which carries on Prof. James Harvey Robinson's persuasive challenge to men to use their minds as well as their fingers and feelings

The SURVEY ASSOCIATES EDITION of either of these books sent postpaid for $1.50, by mail of Survey Associates, 112 East 19 Street, New York.

"The Newspapers say—"

and have said many things about Mustapha Kemal, about Gandhi, the new Germany, and the League of Nations. As never before in history, world events have had in recent years an engrossing interest for American readers.

Of course, the newspapers cannot be expected to interpret contemporary events broadly, or to tie them up with the past. The daily press lacks the requisite time and space to go much beyond description of the isolated event.

For a deeper understanding of current world events one turns rather to books, and to such a book as—

The Occident and the Orient

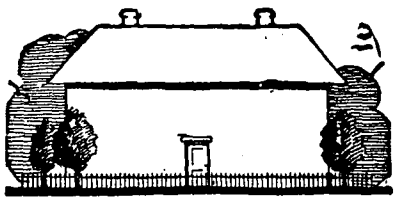
By Sir Valentine Chirol
Formerly Director, Foreign Department London Times

$2.00, *postpaid* $2.10

The University of Chicago Press
5746 Ellis Avenue — Chicago, Illinois

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Bibliopole



"A home without books is like a house without windows"

HIMEBAUGH & BROWNE

471 FIFTH AVE. OPP. LIBRARY.

If you cannot come to our store send for our catalog

The recognized place for plays and books of the Theatre

Our stock: The most complete to be found.

Our aim: To make our service the most intelligent and helpful.

Two lists of recent publications sent free upon request.

DRAMA BOOK SHOP, Inc.

29 West 47th Street, New York City

THE RAND BOOK STORE

5-7 East 15th Street,

New York City.

Telephone Stuyvesant 3094.

THE NEW SCHOOL BOOKSHOP

will be glad to help you choose your Christmas gifts

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN AND GROWN-UPS

GIFT CARDS OF UNUSUAL BEAUTY

Call or Telephone Chelsea 1386

465 West 23d Street New York City

Open Evenings

The Ideal Holiday Gift

How to be Free and Happy

by BERTRAND RUSSELL

Price 75 Cents clo.

On Sale at all bookstores

The Book and the Play

Within the past seven years, America has become a play-reading country. Where formerly not one produced play in fifty was to be found in print, nowadays there is hardly one, that has any success worth speaking of, that does not find a publisher at the earliest possible date after its opening. All over the country Little Theatre organizations, amateur and professional, and the dramatic groups of clubs, lie in wait for everything new and interesting that comes to the New York playhouses.

The magazines of dramatic criticism help them in their choice to a certain extent, but they rely on their bookseller far more than on these. Selling plays is very different from selling novels, and entails a far greater familiarity with the inside of the covers. For one thing, novels get better publicity in the many book reviews and the public usually has an idea of what it wants. Plays, unless by Shaw, Galsworthy, or equally well-known writers, are seldom reviewed, therefore the bookseller must really have thorough knowledge of his material. If the customer is buying with production in mind he, in order to give adequate assistance, must know all minor details such as royalties, playing time and staging. He must also be able to meet the constant demands for plays suited to the requirements of individual groups. These groups are springing up all over the country and forming an integral part of the community life. Libraries are being required to have adequate drama collections and no college or high school considers itself progressive unless equipped with up-to-date drama material to supplement its well-rounded out classical collection. Up-to-date material means not only the modern plays but the latest books on production which are constantly being written.

All this puts play selling into a class by itself, and offers intriguing possibilities to the intelligent specialist.

PAULINE SUTORIUS-LANGLEY

THE HIDDEN BOOK SHOP

UNDERNEATH

74 BROADWAY - 9 NEW STREET

NEW YORK

HANOVER 9073

RUMANA McMANIS

offers

Old books for children

New books for grown-ups

Christmas Bargains. New Books at secondhand prices. Eleventh edition Encyclopedia Britannica, handy volume, regular paper, 29 volumes (publisher's price $86.50), special price $37.50. Frazer's Golden Bough, unexpurgated edition, 12 volumes, $50.00. Ambrose Bierce best edition, 12 volumes, $18.00. Numerous other bargains. Catalogues mailed.—BOOKS BOUGHT. ONE OR THOUSANDS. Full value paid. Fair treatment. Phone Stuyvesant 2550. **Schulte's Bookstore,** 80 Fourth Avenue (Tenth Street).

Collectors and Lovers of Old Books

FIRST EDITIONS AND AUTOGRAPHS

May obtain a Catalogue listing the above Subjects with prices attached, by writing to

HARRY STONE 137 Fourth Avenue New York City

Edwin S. Gorham

Largest Display of Christmas Cards, from all Sources at every Price

11 West 45th Street, N.Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

principles and practices of management, it makes these more understandable than do the collective writings of Taylor himself. There is general agreement also that Taylor was a scientist of the highest order.

What started the young foreman along the line of investigation and experiment which eventually resulted in epoch-making discoveries in cutting metals, in the "Taylor System" and scientific management, was a desire to find a factual basis for better relations between employer and employe. A strong social sense, an inherited Puritan-Quaker tradition essentially religious in nature (although he could not identify himself with any church), and a democratic respect for every individual, no matter how humble, governed the utilization of his scientific ability, and made betterment of industrial relations the dominating motive throughout his life.

Taylor's abomination of "autocratic authority" affords a cue to an understanding of his controversies with employers and with organized labor. Although it was his controversy with organized labor which received the greater publicity, he was consistent, in that criticism of employers was equally vehement and on the same grounds. To him autocratic authority was the authority of mere ownership, or of organized power, or of guess, whim or prejudice. He believed that both ownership and organized labor were in conduct exponents of such autocracy. His attitude was governed by the profound conviction that greater productivity, shared by all, is the condition precedent to a higher standard of living, and that "laws and the control of laws" of industrial action, in general and in detail, which would lead to greater productivity, could be discovered if owners, managers and workers would consent to the discovery of them, and that such consent would mean a getting-together which would resolve most of the problems resulting from common misunderstanding. Neither owners, managers nor unions would in his day listen to this suggestion.

Being both fearless and intensely serious, he on the one hand condemned "a hog employer or an employer careless of his workmen's rights," and on the other hand, with less violence of speech but with equal intensity of feeling, condemned labor organizations which "as at present constituted stand for war, for enmity." "The labor unions—particularly the trade unions of England—have rendered a great service, not only to their members, but to the world. . . ." "There is no reason why labor unions should not be so constituted as to be of great help to both employers and men." "You realize of course that I am not opposed to labor unions. Their proper field as they now exist is, I feel, outside of scientific management. . . . I can conceive of a union that would be most helpful to scientific management, but I have not yet seen this union." One wishes he could have lived to witness certain recent developments in various clothing markets and on a certain railroad—evidences of a new mental attitude on the part of some owners, managers and unions, resembling that of Taylor himself and brought about in no small part by his influence on industrial thinking.

H. S. PERSON

FREDERICK W. TAYLOR: *Father of Scientific Management, by Frank Barkley Copley. Harper & Bros. 2 vols. 938 pp. Price* $10.00 *postpaid of The Survey.*

Books As Gifts—
AT A GREAT SAVING

Children's Books

The Flying Islands of the Night—**James Whitcomb Riley.** Size, 7 x 9. 16 beautiful illustrations in color by **Franklin Booth.** Publishers price $3.50, our price $.98.

Nuova, The New Bee—**Vernon Kellog.** A story for children from five to fifty with 15 pictures by **Milo Winter.** Publisher's price $2.00, our price $.79. Size 12 Mo.

Peter's Adventures in Meadowland—**Florence Smith Vincent,** illustrated. Publisher's price $2.00, our price $.79.

Almost Fairy Children—**E. H. Lewis.** Original, pleasant, fanciful tales and charming pictures. 12 Mo. Illustrated. Publishers price $1.50, our price $.59.

Book of Nature Stories—**H. W. Seers.** A child's world full of romance, wonder and delight. Publisher's price $2.00, our price $.69.

The Sleeping Beauty—**C. S. Evans.** Illustrated in color and many beautiful silhouettes. Publisher's price $2.00, our price $.98.

Books as Gifts for Grown-Ups

Walking Stick Papers and Broome St. Straws—charming essays by **Robert Cortes Holliday,** 2 vols. boxed de luxe edition. Published price $10.00, our price $2.25.

Novels of Ellen Glasgow—limp leather binding. Published $2.50 each, our price $.98. Virginia, The Battle Ground, Life and Gabriella, The Deliverance.

Vera—by the author of "Enchanted April"—leather bound. Published price $2.00, our price $.79.

Harry—A Portrait—by **Neith Boyce.** A mother's story of her son, Square octave. A beautiful gift book. Published price $2.00, our price $.98.

Reynard, the Fox—**John Masefield**—many illustrations and 8 plates in color. Published price $6.50, our price $1.69.

Life and Letters of Herbert Spencer—2 vols. boxed. Published price $7.50, our price $2.69.

Mark Twain's—Gilded Age, Roughing It, Pudden'ead Wilson. Original subscription edition, quaint illustrations. $2.25 each.

Above items selected from our new Bargain Catalogue (free on request)

SEIFER'S BRONX BOOKSTORE
755 WESTCHESTER AVE., N. Y. C.
Any book in print at lowest-in-the-country-prices

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LECTURES AND DRAMA

LECTURES ON GANDHI

Transcontinental Lecture Tour

of

Savel Zimand

Author of "Modern Social Movements," etc.

January and February, 1925:

1 One Man and an Empire
2 Political Crisis in India
3 Asia Seen Through Western Eyes
4 Russia and the New Economic Policy

Mr. Zimand has lately returned from a tour of the Orient and Western Europe, a large part of the time having been spent in India.

For the last fifteen years Mr. Zimand has had an unusual opportunity to observe at close range the political and social changes in the Balkans, Germany, Ireland, Russia and the Orient.

For Booking arrangements and further information, address:

M. Barrows, Manager, 68 William St. New York

Just Published

THE STENOGRAPHIC REPORT OF

The DEBATE of the Century!
IS CAPITAL PUNISHMENT A WISE PUBLIC POLICY?

CLARENCE DARROW versus JUDGE A. J. TALLEY
Attorney of the Leopold-Loeb Case. N. Y. Court of General Sessions

Preface by LOUIS MARSHALL
Forword by LEWIS E. LAWES, Warden of Sing Sing Prison
Held in New York on Oct. 26, 1924, before an audience of 8,500
Illustrated with portraits of the debaters
Price $1.00 postpaid
THE LEAGUE FOR PUBLIC DISCUSSION
500 Fifth Avenue Dept. S., New York

RAND SCHOOL
7 East Street

Courses
Tuesdays, 8.30 P. M. August Claessens "Elements of Social Progress"
Wednesdays, 8.30 P. M. John Smertenko "Current Drama"
Wednesdays, 8.30 P. M. David Berenberg "Modern World History"
Thursdays, 7.30 P. M. Scott Nearing "Current Opinion"
Fridays, 8.30 P. M. Herman Epstein "With the Great Composers"

December 6—At 3.30, John Langdon Davies "Can Science Save Society"
December 13—At 3.30, Jessica Smith, "Three Years in Russia"

SPEAKERS: We assist in preparing special articles, papers, speeches, debates. Expert, scholarly service. AUTHOR'S RESEARCH BUREAU, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

WHEN UNION LOCKS HORNS WITH UNION

(*Continued from page* 284)

that an employer who has proved his readiness to work with the union, especially an employer whose factory is so located as to bring him into direct competition with non-union manufacturers, finds himself in financial difficulties as the result of market conditions over which he as an individual has little control; would it be to the advantage of the union to insist upon the letter of the contract and thus force him to shut his plant down or go into bankruptcy? We think not. If he is willing to take us into his confidence and open his books, we are always eager to help tide him over the shoals, even to the extent of advancing him money when his security is sound. We not only think such a policy just to the employer and immediately advantageous to our membership, but we also believe that it is only by making use of such opportunities that labor can gain the technical knowledge of industrial management upon which emancipation from its present semi-servile wage status depends.

Again, take the case of the labor banks. Suppose the bank clerks came to one of these banks demanding terms which it could not meet without endangering its solvency, and offered no alternatives but signing on the dotted line, or accepting the stigma of anti-unionism. If labor should decide to stand on those impossible alternatives, would it not declare itself intellectually bankrupt?

Mind you [he promptly added] I do not say that this is the situation at the Coal River Collieries, with the details of which I am not familiar. But what I do say is that unless labor proves its capacity to meet such problems as that which has apparently arisen between the miners and the locomotive engineers, then I can see no future for it beyond the haggle of the market over wages and hours. The logic of that position would be not only to compel all labor banks to discontinue, but also to debar all trade unions from the field of insurance, journalism, or business enterprise of any description. In that event collective bargaining would become a Procrustean bed between whose head and foot boards labor would have to lie forever.

It is noteworthy that the unions, both within and without the American Federation of Labor, that have been most energetic in extending their activities beyond the traditional limits of collective bargaining—the locomotive engineers, the machinists and shopcraft unions, the unions in the needle trades—are united in favor of independent political action, whereas the majority of the unions that stand on pure and simple collective bargaining are opposed to such action. This would seem to be the inevitable logic of the two policies; and it is for this reason that the re-alignment on economic issues which is proceeding within the labor movement itself is certain to emerge into the general community life. So long as the new unionism was a matter of theory and paper programs only, it remained in the realm of metaphysical debate; now, however, that it has taken concrete embodiment in enterprises in which labor has invested millions of dollars, it has entered the realm of practical affairs subject to all the opportunities and pitfalls inherent in practical affairs. Unless the labor banks, for instance, are conservatively conducted and kept absolutely disentangled from the speculative ventures promoted by their trade union directors they might conceivably land the new unionism in disaster.

AS we go to press word comes that the Coal River Collieries have been reopened as a cooperative organization, with every miner a shareholder. It now remains to be seen how this experiment in cooperation will affect the larger issue involved in the refusal of the engineers to renew their agreement with the United Mine Workers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

AGAIN ONE MAN AND AN EMPIRE

(*Continued from page 264*)

the quiet broken only by the singing of *"Wahiguru, Wahiguru, Wahiguru Ji, Satnam, Satnam, Satnam Ji"* (praises of glory to God and their prophets.)

The next noon the *jatha* started for Jaito. They marched like a regiment to war—as the Sikhs had marched in the British campaigns in Asia and on the western front in Europe. They had flags and a band and a separate kitchen and a small ambulance corps. But they had no arms. That was the only thing which distinguished them from a military regiment. The motor car I was in went on ahead. On the way we came upon crowds of people waiting for the *jatha* with refreshments; others were clearing the roads of branches and leaves for the feet of their heroes. There was not a face that was not lit up with the fire of religious devotion. Later I asked that the car be stopped that I might observe the *jatha* in their marching order and also the throng which accompanied them. These I estimated at about 7,000, men and women of all ages. As they came on their continual shouts of *"Sat Sri Akal"* sounded like the murmur of an approaching storm.

"Sat, Sri, Akal," "Sat, Sri, Akal," those who were waiting on the roadside took up the cry; and it resounded louder than ever when the *jatha* passed into the Nabha State. At the frontier, our automobile stopped and as a matter of courtesy a note was sent on to the British administrator of Nabha State, asking permission to enter. The *jatha* moving slowly past us. Five flags were borne in front and *Guru Granth Sahab* (the sacred book) was carried on a palanquin in the middle. The crowds followed mostly in the rear and on the right. Some kept up the shouting *"Sat, Sri, Akal,"* and others sang words of praise and victory to the Deathless and the Prophets *"Wahiguru, Wahiguru Ji, Satnam, Satnam, Satnam Ji."*

The whole procession passed in front of me and again I saw no one carrying fire arms. The Sikhs wore the customary *kirpan* at the waist and about five hundred in the crowd had sticks of the usual sort carried by farmers.

In the meanwhile the head of the procession, with its five flags, had reached a point within a few yards of the main shrine of Jaito. The Administrator advanced to meet the Akalis and "explained to them if they did not comply with his order he would be compelled to open fire" (official version). The order told that the Sikhs would be permitted to enter the shrine in bands of not more than fifty at a time; as soon as one band had completed the religious ceremony and left another band was to be permitted to approach. The *jatha* kept on towards the shrine and the administrator ordered fire.

That was at 2:45. The firing was in regular volley and there were no desultory shots, such as would have been the case had the Sikhs returned the fire. I timed it from my position at the frontier, perhaps three-quarters of a mile away. The firing lasted for fully two minutes. At 2:55 P. M. a second firing started and lasted for three minutes. Men and women from the crowds rushed past me seeking safety.

But the *jatha* advanced again. They were ordered under arrest and submitted cheerfully. I was not permitted to

LECTURES AND DRAMA

The Neighborhood Playhouse
466 GRAND ST. NEW YORK

Telephone Dry Dock 7516

Subscribe Now for the Eleventh Season Opening Friday Evening, December 5, with:

"The Little Clay Cart"
A Hindu Classic Comedy

Every Evening (Except Mon.) Matinee, Saturday

Other productions thru the year

"Exiles" by James Joyce

"Salut au Monde"—Dramatic Version of Walt Whitman's poem with music by Charles T. Griffes.

A New American Play.

A Pantomime Ballet Bill
and Free to our subscribers the 1925 Edition of 'The Grand St. Follies"

Orchestra $7.50 *Balcony $5.00*

Address for Blanks, Subscription Sec'y
466 Grand Street New York City

B E H A V I O R I S M

The latest, most important development in Psychology. Now obtainable as an extension course from The People's Institute. Under the personal direction of the originator of this new science.

DR. JOHN B. WATSON'S
first popular presentation of Behaviorism
Learn how behavior psychology is influencing every branch of modern thought. Write today for description circular "BEHAVIORISM." Sent Free. Address:
The People's Institute Publishing Co. Inc.
Box 5211, 70 5th Ave., New York City.

Just Published
The Stenographic Report of the DEBATE of the Season!
SHOULD LITERATURE BE CENSORED?
JOHN S. SUMNER
Secretary, New York Society for the Suppression of Vice, versus
ERNEST BOYD
Noted International Author and Critic
Introduction by
CLIFFORD SMYTH
Editor International Book Review
Foreword by JOHN FARRAR, Editor, The Bookman
Held in New York Nov. 8, 1924. Illustrated by portraits of the debators.
Price $1.00 postpaid.
THE LEAGUE FOR PUBLIC DISCUSSION
500 Fifth Avenue Dept. S., New York

THE UNPRINTABLE TEXT BOOK
A handy pamphlet reprint of a stimulating article by Prof. Joseph K. Hart, Editor of The Survey's Education Department. Free to teachers on request. To others, 10 cents. The Survey, 112 East 19th Street, New York City.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Cancer Cases Among Wage Earners

unable to work longer, suffer a heaped-up distress, similar in extent to the appalling miseries of famous disasters—the sudden destruction by great earthquakes, the cruel deaths that occurred in the Black Hole of Calcutta, the solitary wasting of plagues, the deep agony of the lost wreck victims of the sea, unless attention and aid make a difference. Believe the

SERVANTS OF RELIEF FOR INCURABLE CANCER

among the destitute, when they say that this is true. They have made a tiny beginning in the last 25 years to turn sympathy toward tragic cases of this dragon-like disease, and now are trying to accumulate money enough **to build a large fireproof Country Home** in Westchester County for **100 patients, of all creeds,** who are in the hands of despair. These sister-nurses have made a good start in their fireproof construction, in a limited Annex House to be connected with the future great Home, and they still have about $130,000.00. But they need $300,000.00 more to complete a fine, sensble hospice on their splendid hill property at Hawthorne, New York, thirty miles from the Grand Central Station. The sick men and women pay nothing, for they have nothing. None are accepted who could pay.

Mother M. Alphonsa Lathrop, O. S. D., Treasurer,
Rosary Hill Home, Hawthorne, Westchester County, New York.

Hospitals and Institutions

in layout and plans should give expression to the latest medical and social practice.

Advice on plans and operating problems made available through

HOSPITAL AND INSTITUTIONAL BUREAU OF CONSULTATION
HENRY C. WRIGHT, Director
289 Fourth Avenue, New York City

Sargent's Handbooks

AMERICAN PRIVATE SCHOOLS

9th Edition, 960 pages; round corners, crimson silk cloth, gold stamped, $6.00.

A Guide Book for Parents. A Compendium for Educators.
Annual Review of Educational Events.
A Discriminating Review of the Private Schools as they are today.

SUMMER CAMPS

First Edition 1924. 576 pages, 10 maps and more than 150 illustrations. $5.00.

An Annual Survey of the Summer Camps and all matters pertaining thereto.

A discriminating Review of the Summer Camp Movement, its origin, development, present status, and practices.

Educational Service Bureau advises parents in the selection of Camps and Schools.

Consultation on appointment.

PORTER SARGENT
11 Beacon Street **Boston, Mass.**

cross the frontier, but those who were under fire and with whom I talked with a few minutes later agreed on what happened. The Akalis marched to the local prison with heads erect while their wounded and dead were deposited in nearby places. I could not ascertain definitely the number of the casualties. The Government figures were at around 17 dead and 31 wounded. Others estimated that there could not have been less than forty dead and eighty wounded. I doubt whether the exact number will ever become known.

During the firing only three of the Akalis left the ranks of the *jatha* and these three only after they were wounded. The rest of them stood their ground. They stood by their vows of non-violence under fire. Two days later I talked at the Amritsar hospital with the three who were wounded. The bullets had been extracted and as they lay there on the sick bed they said to me that they were full of sorrow because they were not in jail with their *jatha;* better that they had died than to have been separated from their fellows.

As the only non-Indian, non-British witness to the Sikh pilgrimage, I have set down the exact time, my movements, and my points of observation for a very special reason. The official British report charged that the Sikhs were armed; and the statement made in justification in the House of Lords even charged that 6,000 of them opened fire. The facts to the contrary as I knew them I told at the request of the authorities under oath before Mr. Emerson, the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore. I also made them public before I sailed in an open letter to Gandhi which the press took up. Since leaving India, I have been told that a Bombay paper published a canard that I had repudiated this letter. I stand by it absolutely.

The Akalis were not cowed by the shooting at Jaito. The next day women offered their sons as a sacrifice to their religion to go with a new *jatha.* Old men prayed to be taken. A second *jatha* set out almost immediately; and every two weeks new *jathas* took the road to Jaito, only to be arrested without resistance on arrival. Up to September 6,000 of these *shahide* ("martyrs") had been thrown into prison.

Eighty thousand Sikhs volunteered as British soldiers in the Great War. Many of the *jatha* that came that day to the shrine at Jaito had been under fire in its engagements; they had attacked and they had fought back when attacked; counted as among the best fighters of the Empire. No matter what one may think about their way of trying to settle difficulties, the religious zeal with which these veterans held to their pledge with the volleys raining into them is, I believe, unparalleled in the history of soldiering. That day at Jaito was a supreme test of Gandhi's gospel of non-violence in the persons of his most warlike followers.

BEFORE I left India I visited Gandhi again. This time it was in a little fishermen's village near the city of Bombay. His cottage was near the seashore and surrounded with whispering palm trees. I found him much improved in health, reclining in an easy chair and working continuously. The place was a mecca for the nationalists. The Mahatma gets up at four o'clock in the morning for his morning prayer. He lies down again for a short period, but from five o'clock on he works, writes, discusses policy, edits his papers, spins, until late in the night.

No matter what one may think of Gandhi's economic

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

program, of his idea that modern civilization is pernicious in its effects upon the individual, or of his belief that railways and hospitals, for example, are at best a necessary evil —Tolstoi and Ruskin preached such theories two generations back—it must be admitted, that his method of non-violence has not only contributed to the advance in self-sacrifice and self-respect in India, but has also had a far reaching influence all over Asia.

"Do you feel," I asked him, "that a true relationship between the British and the Indian people can only come by complete independence of India?"

"A true relationship between the British people and the Indian people," he answered, "does not necessarily imply an India outside of the British Empire."

"What is your message to America?"

"I would like," said he, "on the part of the people of America an accurate study of the Indian struggle and the methods adopted for its prosecution."

What he asks of his countrymen is to adopt non-violence for the purpose of regulating the relations between the different races, and for the purpose of attaining *Swaraj* (self-government). "This I venture to place before India, not as a weapon of the weak, but of the strong."

"Do you believe," I asked, "that your people will give up every kind of violent method in their struggle for *Swaraj?*"

"I believe that the Indian people will gradually come to adopt the doctrine of non-violence," he replied. "All our ancient traditions, our epics, our history show that we are more ready to suffer than to inflict punishment on others."

He has never asked his people to eschew violence in their dealings with robbers or thieves, or with nations that may invade India. He has never presented that extreme form of non-violence, if only because he does not regard himself fit enough to re-deliver that ancient message. Though his intellect has fully understood and grasped it, it has not as yet become part of his whole being. His strength lies in asking people to do nothing that he has not tried repeatedly in his own life. But in order that they may be better able to protect themselves they must learn to restrain themselves. The method of non-violence can never lead to loss of strength, but it alone will make it possible, if the nation wills it, to offer disciplined and concerted action in time of danger.

As he was talking I seemed to hear again the voices of India, to see the stormy background of his country, to feel the innumerable sorrows of his people, to scan the lofty passages of Indian scriptures, to experience the exalted deeds of his countrymen. I saw again the varying robes, the brilliant colorings of the turbans as they struck me on my first day at Bombay, the peculiar headdress of the Sikhs and the ornamental shirts of the Mohammedans. I heard the wonderful Indian singers of the Maharaja of Mysore. I listened to the profound ceremonial music and religious dances of Bengal. I wandered again through the sacred cities and down the sacred rivers. I heard the triumphant music of the reborn Indian nation. I heard the sacred tidings of peace on earth and good will which Asia sends, once more, to the children of men.

And then the Mahatma summed up his message: "I am fighting for nothing less than world peace." "For," said he, "if the Indian movement is carried to success on a non-violent basis, it will give a new meaning to patriotism, and if I may so say, in all humility, to life itself."

UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING

An integral part of the University with full use of its extensive facilities in graduate school, medical school, college of liberal arts, child welfare research station and other departments. Field experience in the small city and rural districts.

WINTER SESSION

(4 or 8 months course)
September 18, 1924—January 31, 1925
February 2, 1925—June 9, 1925

For illustrated bulletin and further information address

MISS HELEN F. BOYD, DIRECTOR
SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING
IOWA CITY, IOWA

The Pennsylvania School of Social and Health Work

offers opportunity for thorough preparation for professional success and advancement — in step with the best professional leadership.

SECOND SEMESTER OPENS JANUARY 26.
CLASS WORK BEGINS MARCH 2.

Address inquiries to the Registrar,
311 South Juniper Street, Phila., Pa.

STUDY AT HOME
Directed by
The University of Chicago
Courses in English, History, Chemistry, Business, Education, Mathematics, Psychology, and 35 other subjects command credit toward a Bachelor degree. Begin any time. Address 19 Ellis Hall, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

A GATEWAY TO GOOD WILL

A collection of poems, stories and pageants for the use of those who desire to promote peace among the next generation. 80 pages, 50 cents.

FRIENDS' PEACE COMMITTEE
304 Arch Street Philadelphia, Pa.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

AMERICAN BIRTH CONTROL LEAGUE—President, Margaret Sanger, 104 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Objects: To educate American people in the various aspects of the dangers of uncontrolled procreation; to establish centers where married persons may receive contraceptive advice from duly licensed physicians. Life membership $1.00; Birth Control Review (monthly magazine) $2.00 per year.

AMERICAN CHILD HEALTH ASSOCIATION—Headquarters, 532 17th St., N.W., Washington, D. C.; Administrative Offices, 370 7th Avenue, New York. Herbert Hoover, President; L. Emmett Holt, M.D.;* Livingston Farrand, M.D.; Thomas D. Wood, M.D.; Mrs. Maud Wood Park, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th Vice-Presidents respectively; Corcoran Thom, Treasurer; Philip Van Ingen, M.D., Secretary; Edward M. Flesh, Comptroller. To promote health among children from conception to maturity—this to be accomplished through cooperation with parents, doctors, nurses, teachers, and other health workers; by dissemination of scientific information and teaching methods in schools, through conferences, addresses, pamphlets, publicity material, and a monthly magazine, "Child Health Magazine."

* Deceased.

AMERICAN COUNTRY LIFE ASSOCIATION—K. L. Butterfield, president; Henry Israel, executive secretary. Room 1849, Grand Central Terminal Bldg., New York City. Emphasizes the human aspect of country life. Annual membership $3.00 includes "The Country Life Bulletin."

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE HARD OF HEARING—Promotes the cause of the hard of hearing; assists in forming organizations. Pres., Dr. Gordon Berry; Field Secretary, Miss Betty Wright, 1601 35th St. N.W., Washington, D. C.

AMERICAN HEART ASSOCIATION—Dr. Lewis A. Connor, president. Miss M. L. Woughter, acting executive secretary, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York. Organized for the purpose of promoting the prevention of heart disease and the care of those with damaged hearts in the United States and Canada.

AMERICAN HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION—Leta Bane, executive secretary, Grace Dodge Hotel, Washington, D. C. Organized for betterment of conditions in home, school, institution and community. Publishes monthly Journal of Home Economics: office of editor, Grace Dodge Hotel, Washington, D. C.; of business manager, 1211 Cathedral St., Baltimore, Md.

AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY—Founded 1828, labors for an international peace of justice. Its official organ is the Advocate of Peace, $2.00 a year. Arthur Deerin Call, secretary and editor, 612-614 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE CONTROL OF CANCER—Frank J. Osborne, executive secretary; 370 Seventh Ave., New York. To disseminate knowledge concerning symptoms, diagnosis, treatment and prevention. Publication free on request. Annual membership dues, $5.00.

AMERICAN SOCIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION—370 Seventh Ave., New York. To promote a better understanding of the social hygiene movement; to advance sound sex education; to combat prostitution and sex delinquency; to aid public authorities in the campaign against the venereal diseases; to advise in organization of state and local social-hygiene programs. Annual membership dues $2.00 including monthly journal.

COMMUNITY SERVICE—315 Fourth Ave., New York City. A national civic movement for promoting citizenship through right use of leisure. It will, on request, help local communities work out leisure time programs. H. S. Braucher, secretary.

COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN—305 W. 98th Street, New York. Miss Rose Brenner, president; Mrs. Harry Sternberger, executive secretary. Promotes civic cooperation, education, religion and social welfare in the United States, Canada, Cuba, Europe.
Department of Immigrant Aid—799 Broadway. Mrs. S. J. Rosensohn, chairman. For the protection and education of immigrant women and girls.

COUNCIL OF WOMEN FOR HOME MISSIONS—156 Fifth Avenue, New York. Organized in 1908; 20 constituent Protestant national women's mission boards. Florence E. Quinlan, exec. sec'y. Committee on Farm and Cannery Migrants, Summer Service for College Students, Laura H. Parker, exec. supervisor.

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA—Constituted by 28 Protestant communions. Rev. C. S. Macfarland and Rev. S. M. Cavert, General Secretaries; 105 E. 22d St., N. Y. C.
Dept. of Research and Education, Rev. F. E. Johnson, Sec'y.
Commissions: Church and Social Service, Rev. W. M. Tippy, Sec'y; International Justice and Goodwill: Rev. S. L. Gulick, Sec'y; Church and Race Relations: Dr. G. E. Haynes, Sec'y.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE—Trains Negro and Indian youth for community service. Advanced courses: agriculture, builders, business, home-economics, normal. Publishes "Southern Workman" and free material on Negro problems. J. E. Gregg, principal.

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION SERVICE—To assemble data on international social problems and through work with individual cases to develop methods of international social service. Headquarters, London. Viscountess Gladstone, chairman; Professor Gilbert Murray, treasurer; Ruth Larned, executive. Address all inquiries to American bureau, 1 Madison Avenue, New York City. Director, Mary E. Hurlbutt.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS—First appointed 1854, located New York City 1866, incorporated 1883. Headquarters office, 347 Madison Avenue, New York City, N. Y. Tel., Vanderbilt 1200. Branch offices, Chicago, Atlanta, Denver. Chairman, James M. Speers; treasurer, B. H. Fancher; general secretary, John R. Mott. The Committee maintains a staff of executive and traveling secretaries for service in the interests of the Young Men's Christian Associations at home and abroad.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON METHODS OF PREVENTING DELINQUENCY—Graham Romeyn Taylor, executive director, 50 East 42nd Street, New York. To promote the adoption of sound methods in this field, with particular reference to psychiatric clinics, visiting teacher work, and training for these and similar services; to conduct related studies, education and publication; and to interpret the work of the Commonwealth Fund Program for the Prevention of Delinquency.

NATIONAL BOARD OF THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS—Mrs. Robert E. Speer, president; Miss Mabel Cratty, general secretary, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City. This organization maintains a staff of executive and traveling secretaries to cover work in the United States in 1,034 local Y. W. C. A.'s on behalf of the industrial, business, student, foreign born, Indian, Colored and younger girls. It has 159 American secretaries at work in 49 centers in the Orient, Latin America and Europe.

NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE—Owen R. Lovejoy, general secretary, 215 Fourth Avenue, New York. Industrial, agricultural investigations. Works for improved laws and administration, children's codes. Studies child labor, health, schools, recreation, dependency, delinquency, etc. Annual membership, $2, $5, $10, $25 and $100 includes monthly publication, "The American Child."

NATIONAL CHILD WELFARE ASSOCIATION, INC.—Charles F. Powlison, general secretary, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York. Originates and publishes exhibit material which visualizes the principles and conditions affecting the health, well-being and education of children. Cooperates with educators, public health agencies, and all child welfare groups in community, city or state-wide service through exhibits, child welfare campaigns, etc.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR MENTAL HYGIENE—Dr. William H. Welch, president; Dr. Frankwood E. Williams, med. dir.; Dr. Clarence J. D'Alton, executive assistant; Clifford W. Beers, secretary; 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City. Pamphlets on mental hygiene, nervous and mental disorders, feeble-mindedness, epilepsy, inebriety, criminology, psychiatric social service, backward children, surveys, state societies. "Mental Hygiene," quarterly, $3.00 a year; "Mental Hygiene Bulletin," monthly, $ .25 a year.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS—Lewis H. Carris, managing director; Mrs. Winifred Hathaway, secretary; 130 East 22nd Street, New York. Objects: To furnish information, exhibits, lantern slides, lectures, personal service for local organizations and legislation, publish literature of movement—samples free, quantities at cost. Includes New York State Committee.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK—Wm. J. Norton, president, Detroit, Michigan; W. H. Parker, Secretary, 25 East Ninth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. The Conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting, and issues a quarterly Bulletin. The fifty-second annual meeting of the Conference will be held in Denver, Colorado, June 10th to 17th, 1925. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of five dollars.

NATIONAL CONGRESS OF MOTHERS AND PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATIONS—Executive office: Mrs. A. H. Reeve, president, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.; national headquarters: Mrs. Arthur C. Watkins, executive secretary, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. An organization interested in the promotion of child welfare, adequate legislation for women and children, closer relation between home and school.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF SETTLEMENTS—Albert J. Kennedy, sec'y; 20 Union Park, Boston. Develops broad forms of comparative study and concerted action in city, state and nation, for meeting the fundamental problems disclosed by settlement work, seek the higher and more democratic organization of neighborhood life.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING—Member, National Health Council—Anne A. Stevens, R.N., director, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York. For development and standardization of public health nursing. Maintains library and educational service. Official Magazine, "Public Health Nurse."

NATIONAL PHYSICAL EDUCATION SERVICE—315 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. To obtain progressive legislation for physical education. Established at the request of a committee created by the United States Bureau of Education; 35 national organizations cooperating. Maintained by the Playground and Recreation Association of America.

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE—For social service among Negroes L. Hollingsworth Wood, pres.; Eugene Kinckle Jones, exec. sec'y; 127 E. 23rd St., New York. Establishes committees of white and colored people to work out community problems. Trains Negro social workers. Publishes "Opportunity"—a "journal of Negro life."

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION—Anna A. Gordon, president; Headquarters, 1730 Chicago Avenue Evanston, Illinois. To secure effective enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, to advance the welfare of the American people through the departments of Child Welfare, Women in Industry, Social Morality, Scientific Temperance Instruction, Americanization and other allied fields of endeavor. Official publication "The Union Signal" published at Headquarters.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE SURVEY'S DIRECTORY

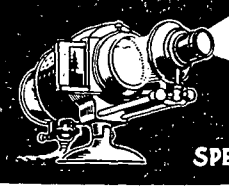
PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION LEAGUE—To secure representation for all. C. G. Hoag, sec'y, 1417 Locust St., Philadelphia. Membership, $2.00, entitles to quarterly P. R. Review.

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION—For the Improvement of Living Conditions—John M. Glenn, dir.; 130 E. 22nd St., New York. Departments: Charity Organization, Child-Helping, Industrial Studies, Library, Recreation, Remedial Loans, Statistics, Surveys and Exhibits. The publications of the Russell Sage Foundation offer to the public in practical and inexpensive form some of the most important results of its work. Catalogue sent upon request.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—An institution for the training of Negro Youth; an experiment in race adjustment in the Black Belt of the South; furnishes information on all phases of the race problem and of the Tuskegee idea and methods; Robert R. Moton, prin.; Warren Logan, treas.; A. L. Holsey, acting sec'y, Tuskegee, Ala.

WORKERS' EDUCATION BUREAU OF AMERICA—Spencer Miller, Jr., sec'y; 476 West 24th St. A clearing-house for Workers' Education.

VICTOR Portable STEREOPTICON



Has established the world wide standard of Projection Excellence

28000 EDUCATIONAL SLIDES FOR CLASSROOM INSTRUCTION

Victor Animatograph Co. Victor Bldg., Davenport, Iowa.

WRITE FOR **SPECIAL EASY TERMS**

Better Times is a monthly magazine which reports the news of the 2,000 charitable and social agencies in New York and touches the high spots of social work everywhere. Subscription, $2.00 a year.

Social Welfare Administration is a new bi-monthly magazine for executives, directors, and others interested in charitable organizations and welfare institutions everywhere. It gives practical ideas on money raising, publicity, purchasing, management, etc. Subscription, $1.00 per year.

Address of both magazines,
100 Gold Street *New York*

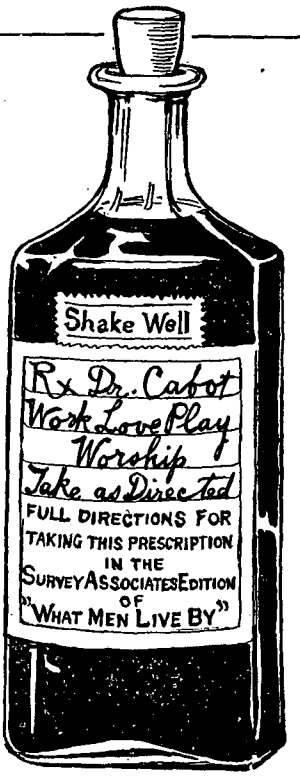
GIANT POWER

Harnessing waterfalls, burning coal at the mine-mouth, supplying homes and factories with clean cheap fuel through electric wires — that's a vision some engineers have for a future wherein all of us may have a real choice between smothering in a city or living in the country.

MEXICO aPROMISE

What do the Mexicans themselves think of Mexico? Leaders in their social and cultural life tell what has been accomplished, what direction Mexico is traveling in, what are their hopes and aspirations. Strikingly illustrated with reproductions of native art. An open window to the South.

Two special issues, 50 cents each, by mail of Survey Graphic, 112 East 19 St., New York


Shake Well
Rx Dr. Cabot
Work Love Play
Worship
Take as Directed
FULL DIRECTIONS FOR TAKING THIS PRESCRIPTION IN THE SURVEY ASSOCIATES EDITION OF "WHAT MEN LIVE BY"

Shake Well!

Let Dr. Cabot shake you out of the idea that you are really living just because you are not dead.

"What Men Live By" *for $1.50; 4 copies for $5; postpaid, by return mail, of The Survey, 112 East 19th Street, New York.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

RATES: Display advertisements, 25 cents per agate line, 14 lines to the inch. Want advertisements, 8 cents per word or initial, including the address or box number, for each insertion, minimum charge, $1.50. Discounts on three or more consecutive insertions. Cash with orders.

Address Advertising Department — **THE SURVEY** — 112 East 19th Street New York City

WORKERS WANTED

WANTED: Supervisor (male) for boys' department and supervisor (female) for girls' department; must be well qualified professionally and temperamentally, and preferably with successful experiences. Apply giving full particulars to Mr. E. Trotzkey, Superintendent Marks Nathan Jewish Orphan Home, 1550 South Albany Ave., Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL Charitable Institution requires Executive Director to reside in Denver and devote several months a year to travel in the field. Only thoroughly experienced executive with knowledge of Yiddish considered. Address Box 1647, Denver, Colorado.

WANTED, a superintendent for the Convalescent Home for Hebrew Children at Rockaway Park. Executive ability and experience as trained nurse required. Applicants should communicate with Mrs. Sidney New, 12 West 88 Street.

WANTED at The Children's Village, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., an instructor in printing to take charge of a small shop, getting out a monthly magazine, doing local printing and instructing boys. Must be a man of good moral character, who is interested in, and fond of boys. Direct reply to Leon C. Faulkner, Managing Director.

WANTED in a Philadelphia Hospital, a Social Case Worker, College Graduate with at least one year of Social Case Work Experience. Hospital Experience not necessary. 4996 SURVEY.

WANTED. Head nurse for Jewish Tuberculosis Institution. References required. Apply Medical Director, National Jewish Hospital, Denver, Colorado.

Looking for a position?
Want to make a change?
Instead of worrying about it and getting discouraged adopt the policy of this advertiser and insert a want ad in the Survey.

The Survey
112 East 19 Street
New York City, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

"Again I am resolved to try the advertising columns of The Survey. *There has never been a time that I have advertised in your journal that brough no results* so I am enclosing copy which please insert in the next issue."

Very truly yours,

.....

.....

WORKERS WANTED

YOUNG WOMAN, experienced in the care of children to take charge in a Sheltering Home for Children. Must speak Jewish. Apply by letter stating age, experience. Mrs. I. Kaufman, 688 High Street, Newark, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED

SCHOOL MAN—Ph. D. IN EDUCATION with wide experience, known as test-maker and writer in educational journals, wants position at once. Need not be in teaching. 4989 SURVEY.

NURSES, DOCTORS, TECHNICIANS of all kinds assisted in securing better places and better help. Hospitals, Schools and Industrial plants furnished with efficient nurses. We usually recommend only one applicant, never more than two or three. HUGHES PROFESSIONAL EXCHANGE, 603 Scarritt Building, Kansas City, Mo.

COOPERATIVE PLACEMENT SERVICE. Social workers, secretaries, superintendents, matrons, housekeepers, dietitians, cafeteria managers. The Richards Bureau, 68 Barnes Street, Providence, R. I.

GRADUATE NURSES, dietitians, laboratory technicians for excellent hospital positions everywhere. Write for free book now. Aznoe's Central Registry for Nurses, 30 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

FINANCIAL AND PUBLICITY EXECUTIVE; ten years experience with relief, recreation, educational and general welfare agencies. Available December 15th. 4970 SURVEY.

PSYCHOLOGIST, A. M. degree, three years experience with adults and children, desires position. Hospital preferred. Available after due notice. 4966 SURVEY.

STATISTICIAN and research worker, college graduate, ten years experience in social and civic work, seeks permanent connection. Available January. 4985 SURVEY.

EXPERIENCED Child Welfare worker open for position either North or South. Prefer Western Virginia. Best of references. 4990 SURVEY.

EXECUTIVE position desired by experienced woman organizer; financial secretary; field secretary. Three years Tribune Fresh Air Fund. Excellent testimonials. 4979 SURVEY. (Defoe; Chelsea 3929).

CHILD CARING, AGED, AND HOSPITAL EXECUTIVE, eleven years experience in money raising and membership campaigns; management and training of inmates; Hebrew; available for position. Wife experienced social worker and bookkeeper. Highest credentials. 4977 SURVEY.

SITUATIONS WANTED

SECRETARIAL position desired in New York City by young lady capable and thoroughly experienced in every phase of office detail. Medical, scientific or commercial. 4997 SURVEY.

HOUSEMOTHER in school for boys or girls. Ten years experience as executive of boys and girls organization. 4994 SURVEY.

REFINED young woman with 5 year old daughter desires housekeeping position in protestant family. References exchanged. 4993 SURVEY.

KINDERGARTEN GRADUATE well known School desires position January 1st, public, private or Mission Church School (Episcopalian). 4995 SURVEY.

WANTED, two refined children under ten years, education, home care by college women. Reasonable rate. Fifty miles from New York. 4998 SURVEY.

TEACHERS WANTED

TEACHERS Wanted for colleges and universities. American College Bureau, Chicago Temple, Chicago; 1254 Amsterdam Ave., New York.

MISCELLANEOUS

SCIENTIFIC HOROSCOPES written on Business, Finance, Domestic affairs. Dr. Smallwood, 687 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

SOCIAL WORKER GOING TO EUROPE. Can I execute commissions for you in England or on Continent? 4982 SURVEY.

RECREATION GROUP

COME JOIN OUR GROUP! Girls from 11-14 meeting Saturday afternoons to visit points of interest and for general recreation—Skating, hiking, etc. Under the supervision of a trained companion—young, cheerful, responsible.

MISS E. UNNA, A.B.
542 West 124th Street
Telephone—Morningside 1206-Apt. 1.

Do You Need

Institution Executives
Superintendents
Housekeepers
Matrons
Domestic Help
Nurses
Physicians
Teachers
Tutors
Personnel Managers
Industrial Welfare Workers
Recreation Workers
Boys' Club Workers
Girls' Club Workers
Social Case Workers
Office Executives

An ad in the Survey's classified department will bring results. Rates: 8c a word, minimum charge $1.50 an insertion.

THE SURVEY
112 E. 19 St. New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOR THE HOME

Tea Room Management

In our new home-study course, "COOKING FOR PROFIT." Booklet on request.

Am. School of Home Economics, 849 E. 58th St., Chicago

CURRENT PAMPHLETS

CHILDREN. Organize Children to aid community. Teachers, etc., use and praise the "JUNIORS SELF-GOVERNMENT PROCEDURE," a simplified, standardized club method. Price 12 cents. Herman J. Greenberg, 4005 Ave. K, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHILDREN IN NEED OF SPECIAL CARE, by Lucile Eaves. Study of children of broken families, based on records of Boston social agencies. Order from the W. E. & I. U., 264 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass. Price $1.25, postpaid, cloth.

COOKING FOR PROFIT, by Alice Bradley, describes home-study course, which includes catering, tea room, cafeteria and lunch room management. "51 Ways to Make Money" free. Am. School of Home Economics, 5778 Drexel Ave., Chicago.

COMMUNITY FORCES: A Study of Non-Partisan Municipal Elections, by R. D. McKenzie; 24 double column pages, and one of the best studies that has appeared. Price 30c. Address: JOURNAL OF SOCIAL FORCES, Chapel Hill, N. C.

REPORT OF PUBLIC DANCE HALL COMMITTEE on the San Francisco Center, by Maria Lambin. A study of the development of public dance halls in the U. S., together with an account of the system of supervision in the dance halls of San Francisco. 23 pp. $ .25. Order from San Francisco Center, Hotel St. Francis, San Francisco.

PERIODICALS

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING shows the part which trained nurses are taking in the betterment of the world. Put it in your library. $3.00 a year. 19 W. Main St., Rochester, N. Y.

MENTAL HYGIENE: quarterly: $3.00 a year: published by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York.

THE SUNNIGLOW TRUMPETER. An illustrated Quarterly, in the interest of The Outlook to Nature and Wholesome, Creative Living. Delightful. A gem of publishing art. Unique! A sample copy gladly sent for a two-cent postage stamp. SUNNIGLOW GARDENS, Box 406, North Wales, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS

"Home-Making as a Profession"

Is a 100-pp. ill. handbook—it's FREE. Home study Domestic Science courses, fitting for many well-paid positions or for home-making efficiency.

Am. School of Home Economics, 849 E. 58th St., Chicago

STATIONERY

Professional and Business Stationery

We can supply 1,000 sheets of the well-known COLDBROOK BOND paper, 8½ x 11, with your letterhead PRINTED for ONLY $8.95; STAMPED in blue or black instead of printed, ONLY $5.95 for 500 sheets. We have been selling stationery by mail for forty years, which proves the value of our offers. Our engraving prices are lower than the lowest priced department store in New York City and our engraver also handles the engraving of the most expensive Fifth Avenue stationers, so you can draw your own conclusions. Send us your letterhead and die and try us out with a ream.

HERBERT L. BOWMAN,
Treas. & Mgr.

UNION LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
118 East 25th Street New York City

CAMP FOR SALE

FOR SALE

CAMP AMERICA

ON LAKE ST. CATHERINE

POULTNEY, VT.

1000 Feet Lake Front

OPPORTUNITY FOR INSTITUTION

Completely Equipped Summer Camp, including Buildings and Furnishings.

READY FOR USE

Ideally located on the shore of Lake St. Catherine. High, healthy and accessible.

For Particulars,

Joseph P. Day Inc.

67 Liberty St., N. Y. C. Cort. 0744

Printing
Multigraphing
Typewriting
Mailing

Better, Cheaper, Quicker

We have complete equipment and an expert staff to do your
Mimeographing
Multigraphing
Addressing
Mailing

If you will investigate you will find that we can do it better, quicker and *cheaper* than you can in your own office.

Let us estimate on your next job

Webster Letter Addressing & Mailing Company

34th Street at 8th Avenue
Longacre 2447

Fifth Avenue Letter Shop, Inc.

16 W. 23rd Street

Multigraphing Typewriting — GRA mercy 4501 — Mailing Addressing

Ask The Survey about Us!

YOUR REAL ESTATE

Have you a Cottage, Camp or Bungalow To Rent or For Sale?

Have you Real Estate transactions of any kind pending?

Try the SURVEY'S Classified columns.

RATES

25c an agate line $3.50 an inch

Discounts

3 Insertions 10% 6 insertions 15%

Advertising Department

THE SURVEY

112 East 19th Street New York City

Say It With Surveys

A FRIEND said recently that before going out to a dinner he glances through his latest copy of SURVEY GRAPHIC. He had never failed to find an article, he said, that lit up something very much to the fore, and written by a person he wouldn't miss hearing if he had the chance. It helped him to think through on social questions that many people are toying with and so contribute something worth while to the conversation.

Haven't you friends that would welcome just that?

Give them a helping hand by a Christmas gift of SURVEY GRAPHIC. It will remind them of you—a true Christmas reminder—every month in the year to come.

SURVEY ASSOCIATES
112 East 19 Street
New York City

I am looking for Christmas gifts for particular people. Send me your special gift rates on The GRAPHIC by return mail.

Name .....

Street, No. .....

City .....

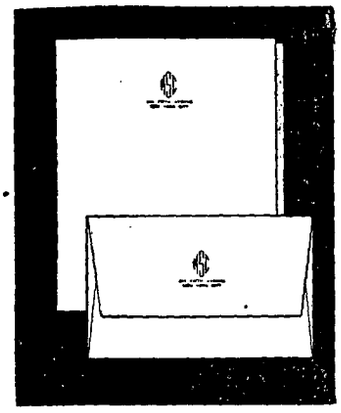
State .....

12-1-24

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

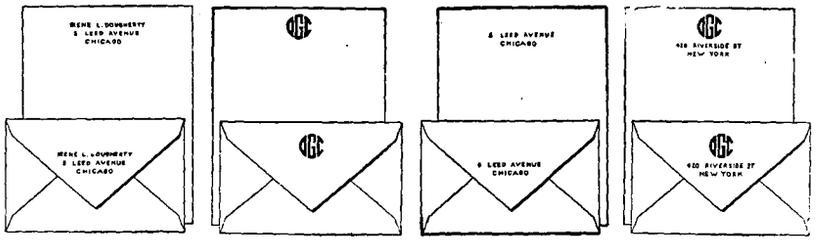
FINE "EMBOSSED" STATIONERY

WITH MONOGRAM OR NAME AND ADDRESS
ON **100** SHEETS AND **100** ENVELOPES
IN A BEAUTIFUL HAND-MADE CABINET



ACTUAL SIZE
OF MONOGRAM

FOUR STYLES OF EMBOSSING



STYLE A — *Name and Address*
STYLE B — *Monogram Only*
STYLE C — *Address Only*
STYLE D — *Monogram & Address*

CORRESPONDENCE SIZE

Cabinet contains 100 DOUBLE SHEETS and 100 ENVELOPES, FINE LINEN PAPER, IN WHITE, BUFF, BLUE, GREY OR PINK . . . . . .

$2.00 POST-PAID

GENTLEMEN (OR PROFESSIONAL) SIZE

Cabinet contains 100 SHEETS (7¼x10½) and 100 ENVELOPES, FINE SUEDE PAPER, IN GREY OR WHITE

WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI 25c EXTRA

$3.00 POST-PAID

PLEASE SPECIFY STYLE AND COLOR

DELIVERY GUARANTEED WITHIN FIVE DAYS

FOR YOUR CHRISTMAS GIFTS

SEND US YOUR GIFT LIST AND WE WILL ENCLOSE YOUR GREETING CARDS OR USE OUR OWN CARDS BEARING YOUR NAME. PARCELS WILL BE SHIPPED TO ARRIVE DECEMBER 23rd. ADVERTISING LITERATURE AND PRICE WILL BE OMITTED.

SATISFACTION IS ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED

Send Check, Money Order or Cash to

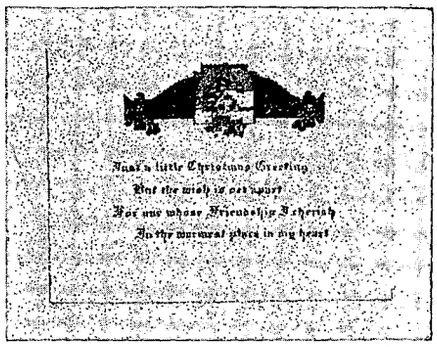
MERIT STATIONERY CO., 311 FIFTH AVE., N. Y. CITY

CHRISTMAS GREETING CARDS

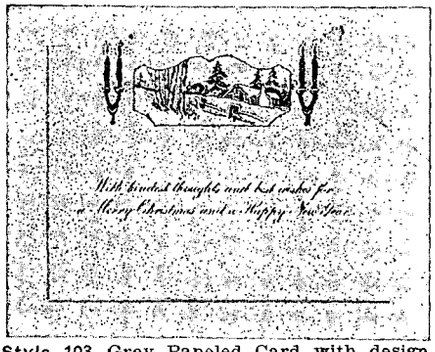
EMBOSSED

WITH YOUR OWN NAME

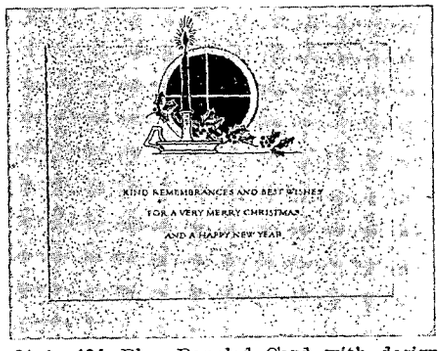
At Exceptional Prices



Style 101. White Paneled Card, with design engraved in Red, Black and Gold. Your name embossed on every card.



Style 103. Grey Paneled Card with design engraved in Red and Black. Your name embossed on every card.



Style 104. Blue Paneled Card with design engraved in Red and Black. Your name embossed on every card.

SPECIAL PRICE LIST

12 Cards...$2.00 50 Cards...$4.50
25 " ... 3.00 100 " ... 7.50
Additional 100...$5.00

THESE PRICES INCLUDE YOUR NAME EMBOSSED
and Envelopes to Match
CARDS ARE STEEL DIE ENGRAVED.
SIZE, 4 x 5

24-Hour Delivery

Order Now For Prompt Delivery

Print Plainly
Order by Number

Make Check or Money Order Payable to
MERIT STATIONERY CO.
311 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED